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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

New Problems for France

Support for Chamberlain

Duce Sees Clear Horizon

¶ **Paris** faces new troubles at home and abroad. At a time when the French Republic is struggling to reorganize, both financially and diplomatically, it receives a warning from Tokyo against supplying China with arms and munitions. The French Foreign Office is "surprised"—for when similar charges were made earlier in the year Tokyo "was unable to substantiate them." However, while reiterating denials that such traffic exists, French officials view the Japanese warnings soberly, for it is considered likely that the "measures" referred to might be Japanese occupation of Hainan Island (off South China), a strategic point in France's relations in the Orient. But France's internal problems are even more serious, in the opinion of many observers, for a threatened split in Premier Daladier's Radical Socialist following casts a shadow on a Government struggling valiantly to reconstruct its economic and political relations. M. Daladier's break with the Communists of the Popular Front, coupled with his sentiment for cooperation with Germany, is interpreted as a forerunner of a break with Russia and a tightening of the European four-power relationship.

¶ **London** gains encouragement from the Oxford bye-election, for while it returns a majority for the Government, it also gives the Opposition occasion to point out a big reduction in the Conservatives' majority. Since the bye-election arguments represented almost exclusively the pro and con of Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy, however, the result is more significant as a test of support for the Government—support, by the way, which parallels with remarkable similarity the percentages of the recent Gallup poll.

¶ **Rome** turns out its traditional massed crowds in the Piazza Venezia to hear Il Duce's short address at the sixteenth anniversary of the march on Rome. Premier Mussolini speaks with unusual brevity but broad application. "The clearing of the political horizon," says he, "is becoming accentuated and is continually becoming more vast and promising." European commentators envision from this a promise of further understandings growing out of the Munich four-power accord. Following as it does the partitioning of Czechoslovakia, French recognition of the Ethiopian conquest, withdrawal from Spain of 10,000 Italian troops, and Britain's expected decision to re-establish normal relations with Italy — the promise of a clearing political horizon makes one wonder which horizon is referred to.

¶ **Prague** also has an anniversary, the twentieth since Czechoslovakia's emergence from the World War's aftermath. But instead of pageantry the little democracy devotes the day to taking the advice of its new Premier, Gen. Jan Syrovy: "Don't waste your time talking politics," Work for reconstruction. Whether the nation takes its Premier's further advice remains with the individual, but the advice is certainly practical: Dismiss any thought of revenge for events of the past month.

¶ **Budapest** contributes to Czechoslovakia's anniversary with a gesture of concession. It agrees with the Czech proposal calling for an outright cession of certain territory and for an Italian-German Commission to arbitrate other disputed areas. The arrangement should be popular, since it opens the way for what both countries want —a peaceful solution.

¶ **Washington's** most ubiquitous topic, the relief vote, is aired again by Democratic Senator Holt of West Virginia, who predicts that the epidemic of charges concerning WPA activities in the election campaign may stimulate Congress to legislate against the use of relief moneys for political purposes. It is a "national scandal that should lead to some grand jury indictments," he charges; but he lauds the work of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee which is investigating charges regarding the WPA in politics, indicating that if "scandal" is there, it will be uncovered.

¶ **Philadelphia** hears Dr. Alexander Klemin, of New York University, predict that the average citizen of the future may flivver about in his own foolproof flying machine. The aircraft will be of the "windmill" type. But this will not supplant the fixed-wing airplane, which for speed and efficiency has superior advantages. In Washington, there is much enthusiasm over a six-mile-a-minute warplane which is referred to as America's bid for supremacy in military craft.

¶ **Incomes** are on the upswing, and unemployment is on the downswing, according to statements being scanned in Washington. Commerce Secretary Roper reports a raise to 83.3 per cent of the September 1929 figures in income payments to individuals. Labor Secretary Perkins reports employment gains in several industries. And WPA Administrator Hopkins foresees a reduction in Federal relief appropriations.

Legislature Speeds Storm Relief Plans

Special Session expected to end tonight as second issue of $4,000,000 is planned.

The Massachusetts Legislature today sped its hurricane relief program toward an early conclusion, possibly by midnight tonight.

Developments by mid-afternoon were:

1. Flotation of a $14,250,000 bond issue for repair of bridges and highways was assured as Gov. Charles F. Hurley signed a bill authorizing such a loan.

2. Another bond issue of "more than $4,000,000" for repair of State-owned buildings and clearing of debris out of State forests was approved by the Joint Ways and Means Committee, and was to be acted on by the Legislature late in the day.

3. Some Legislators, especially from western districts, were urging flotation of a third bond issue to be used for cleaning and dredging streams and small brooks as a step toward preventing a recurrence of floods.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed this morning upon a sum about $1,000,000 less than that requested by the Governor for repair of buildings. The figure, tentatively fixed at "more than $4,000,000" by Budget Director Carl S. Raymond prior to final computation, included, he said, $1,200,000 for the Conservation Department; $900,000 for the Department of Mental Health, $750,000 for the Metropolitan District Commission.

Rushed Program

Despite numerous attempts by Curley Democrats to force delay and a public hearing on the $14,250,000 bond issue, the Republican majority with the help of one Democratic faction rushed the program through the House and Senate within a few hours after the session opened yesterday noon.

The speed strategy adopted by the Republicans, according to some members of the party, was designed to eliminate the possibility of James M. Curley, Democratic nominee for Governor, appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee and making campaign capital.

Closing Tonight Possible

Furthermore, it made possible the closing tonight of the special session called by Gov. Charles F. Hurley to provide funds for repair of hurricane and flood damage. It is anitcipated that the Legislature will do nothing at this time about the legislative proposals advanced by the Governor's Emergency Relief Commission.

The $14,250,000 bond issue will be amortized over a five-year period from funds received from the State tax on gasoline.

Observers at the State House chuckled as they witnessed yesterday's spectacle in which Republicans were fighting to rush through a spending program while the Democrats, although as eager to vote for the program, were desperately attempting to stall action for a day or two to provide a public hearing opportunity. This situation, of course, contrasted sharply with the usual procedure in the Legislature under which Democrats ordinarily are the spenders and Republicans thrifty.

In the House the Democratic fight for delay was led by Representative John Philip White of Boston, and Representative Joseph A. Dooley of Taunton, while in the Senate, Sen-

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Star Farmer

Hunter Roy Greenlaw

Awarded highest honors at convention of Future Farmers of America.

Future Farmers Turn Odd Acres Into Cash Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—At 16, his father left him a penniless farm of 425 acres—and lo! it was turned into a money-maker, with broad, clean fields and orderly crops. Two mules and three horses became two mules, five horses and a tractor. Ten hogs grew into 23, and 14 head of cattle increased to 21.

These and other wonderful things have been done by Hunter Roy Greenlaw, of Stafford County, Va.—turned 21 on Oct. 7—who last week to his profound surprise was designated the Nation's No. 1 farm boy.

It was the second consecutive year a Virginian has received the title of "The Star Farmer of America." Robert Lee Bristow of Middlesex County attained the honor in 1937.

A roar of cheers rang in his ears as Hunter stood up at the national convention of Future Farmers of America in Kansas City, Mo., to receive the distinction and an award of $500, as well as the highest rank conferred by the organization—the Degree of American Farmer.

As an odd twist of the 1938 selection, the youth to whom it fell bends his back to furrows on land once owned by George Washington.

As another feature of this year's award, it is the first time a state has won it twice in succession.

U.S. Education Seen as Facing Readjustments

Dr. Butler declares it is confronted by serious problems through the totalitarian states.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The American system of education is today face to face with "serious difficulties of adjustment" in a world in which totalitarian states are turning out a rising generation of millions of youths keyed to uniformity and a defense of their systems, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

"We see great peoples tearing up the history of the past, turning away as meaningless some of the fundamental principles of the whole human race," Dr. Butler declared in an address at an educational conference at the Roosevelt Hotel here last night. The meeting was under the joint auspices of the Educational Records Bureau, the Co-operative Test Service, the Committee on Measurement and Guidance of the American Council on Education and the Committee on the Relation of School and College of the Progressive Education Association.

What Youth Is Taught

"If you have read a translation of the textbooks used in the Russian schools in the past 20 years, or the Nazi primer compulsory in all German schools, you will get some idea of what the rising generation of these schools are being taught," he said. "These newly organized peoples have had the instinct to realize that the defense of their systems can only be obtained if the rising generation accepts it."

Dr. Butler quoted Mussolini as having said to him, "liberty, liberty is not dying: it's dead." He stressed the problems which this attitude presents in the "expression of rich and ripe individuality" in the guidance of the American course of education.

"If liberty is dead in a large part of the world, what happens to the American system of education?" he asked. "We have got to learn to live in a world with all sorts and kinds of ideas, with all sorts and kinds of belief and government. But the trouble with these new totalitarian forms of government is that they insist on uniformity and being treated as if they themselves were devoted to liberty.

Wise Philosopher, Indeed

"He would be a very wise and very far-seeing philosopher who would offer guidance tonight on the problems which I present."

In contrast to the trend in totalitarian countries, the need for individualizing education was emphasized by Dr. Ben D. Wood of Columbia, Director of the Co-operative Test Service and the Educational Records Bureau. This does not lessen the disciplinary functions of the school, he added.

"The most feasible and enduring way of harmonizing the interests of the group with those of the individual," Dr. Wood held, "is not that of trying vainly to enforce conformity to a currently accepted pattern but that of seeking everywhere at every age level to adapt education to the abilities, interests and needs of each individual pupil."

In Cabinet Shift

Press Portrait Bureau

Earl Stanhope

Moved from the Board of Education to be First Lord of the Admiralty on the British Cabinet.

Chamberlain Wins Test on Policies In By-Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—The Government has won the Oxford by-election by 15,797 votes to 12,363, and the Government supporters are much heartened thereby, although the Laborite Daily Herald and the Liberal News Chronicle today point with satisfaction to the fact that the opposition candidate has reduced the last election majority of the Conservatives by nearly one half, from 6,645 to 3,434. The victorious Conservative candidate was Mr. Quintin Hogg.

The Oxford by-election was fought almost exclusively upon Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's foreign policy. It has attracted much attention as the first election since the hotly disputed Munich settlement over Czechoslovakia. Moreover, a novel experiment was tried of pooling the "progressive" vote, hitherto split between Labor and Liberals. It has thus been a test of the extent of Mr. Chamberlain's command of popular support.

From this viewpoint it presents several remarkable features. For example, despite the fact that the Progressives had a highly influential candidate in Mr. A. D. Lindsay, popular master of Balliol College, the Conservatives, nevertheless, polled only 509 votes less than at the last general election where the Government attracted a record number of voters.

This is all the more noticeable because every Government in office ordinarily expects to do better at the general election than in a bye-election.

Opposition View

Against this, however, the Opposition emphasizes the shortness of time their candidate had for canvassing. On the other hand, the Conservatives retort that more voters actually went to the polls than at the last general election, showing that almost all of the gains scored by the Progressives were obtained, not at Conservative expense, but by whipping up constituents of their own political color who have not hitherto taken trouble to vote.

It was the 52nd by-election since the Conservatives won sweeping victories in the 1935 general elections and it was the 41st to show no change in party representation. Eleven other contests have been won by Labor and independent candidates over

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Utilities Take Lead in March To Recovery

Trade indexes show rise in national income, more jobs, and year's peak in production.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—An invigorating picture of more jobs, more money to spend, more goods to buy, contracting relief rolls and an economic machine whose gears are meshing steadily better, was pieced together here today from a number of favorable developments.

A dozen leading utilities announced they had definitely committed themselves to the purchase of power-generating equipment for 1,000,000 kilowatts, as the "first step" in an expansion program of $1,000,000,000.

The national income increased in September for the fourth consecutive month.

Unemployment dropped from an estimated 11,087,000 in August to 10,539,000 in September.

The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production reached the highest point since October of last year.

Between June and September, 640,000 people were re-employed

Stock Market Gains

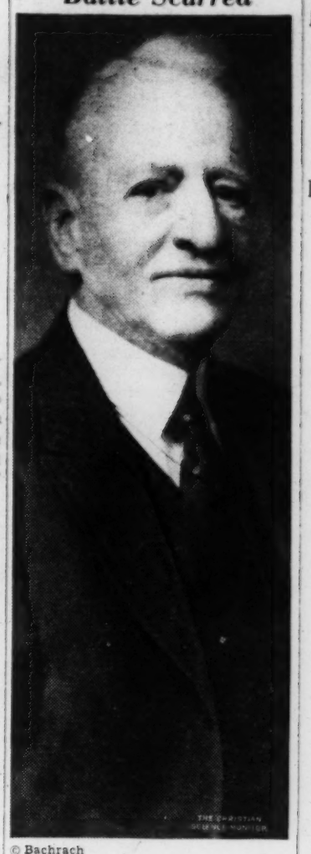
These optimistic items, culled from five separate sources give a measure of the present business recovery finding reflection in stock market advances.

Biggest item of all perhaps, was the announcement by Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, of the start of the "national defense power program," designed to coordinate power resources of the nation. Behind the announcement is the apparent fact the utilities have patched up differences with the Administration and that years of postponed construction will now come into the open. Present in the capital were the full membership of the National Defense Power Committee and representatives of nearly 20 power and utility concerns of the East. Mr. Johnson said the Committee had received definite commitments from leading utility companies in the Nation's strategic war materials centers to make big immediate purchases of turbo-generators, boilers and other equipment.

Though Mr. Johnson mentioned primarily the "defense" aspect of the situation, the recovery phase is perhaps more immediately compelling. Almost since the start of the New Deal, the great battle with utilities has gone on. Estimates run into the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

'Battle Scarred'



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Carter Glass

Democratic Senator from Virginia, one of recipients of Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Medals.

Glass and Moses Are Honored For Service to Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—An indirect attack upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt featured the address of Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia here last night, when the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Medals were bestowed on him and Robert Moses, New York City Park Commissioner, at a dinner commemorating the eightieth anniversary of the one-time President.

Although the veteran Senator did not name President Roosevelt directly, he significantly dwelt upon the assertion that the earlier Roose-

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France Steers Policy Toward Reich Accord

Daladier gaining ground at party parley in new orientation of course for nation.

France today became a pivot for major developments both in the Far East and on the European Continent.

The Japanese directed diplomatic protests against French shipments of munitions to the Chinese, by way of the rail facilities of French Indo-China. Paris, in comment, declares the arms shipments to have been halted.

Reports are heard that a "no more war" pledge, similar to that signed by Prime Minister Chamberlain and Reichsfuhrer Hitler, will be negotiated between France and Germany. Meanwhile, the groundwork is laid for French rapprochement, not only with Germany, but with Italy.

And Premier Daladier, his opposition to the Communists marking the end of the Popular Front coalition in France, steers his own Radical Socialist Party toward a new orientation both of French domestic and foreign policies.

Daladier Gains Ground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 28—Despite serious opposition from the Left Wing Peasant Party as well as from the Communists and Socialists, Premier Edouard Daladier's efforts to reconstruct French policy along entirely new lines have gone forward at the annual convention of the Radical-Socialist Party here.

Barring an unexpected reversal of the present trend, this gathering of several thousand delegates—revealing better than any other single group the opinions of the "average Frenchman" of the middle classes and peasantry—will give the country a fresh start along a different political road—a path which many French and foreign observers consider susceptible of leading France in the end away from democratic ideals and methods unless precautions are taken.

Main Ideas Approved

M. Daladier has so far succeeded in getting his main ideas approved by the all-important convention committee on general policy.

Unanimously his group of party chiefs finally endorsed his stand at Munich and gave him authority to go head with a new foreign policy.

In his speech to Congress, M. Daladier carried further than ever before his offers of co-operation with Germany and Italy, especially the former. He is understood to have revealed to Radical Party leaders who criticized this policy of rapprochement with dictatorships that negotiations between Paris and Berlin are not only under way but are making very good progress.

Opposition to M. Daladier's speech centers on his condemnation of the Communists.

The French Premier's vigorous denunciation of that extreme French Party with its leaders means the end of whatever remained of the Popular Front.

At the Premier's request, the committee on general policy of his Radical Socialist Party approved a resolution, to be submitted to the Party Congress, saying the Communist Party "has excluded itself" from the People's Front of Radical Socialists, Socialists, and Communists.

But the fact is that M. Daladier's anti-Communist attitude has aroused some apprehension that he might take the authoritarian road pointed out by French Conservatives and Fascists, who are for the complete suppression of "Reds."

The impression that one receives from closer contact with M. Daladier, however, and with other Radical-Socialist leaders at the Marseilles Convention is that the French Premier and a majority of his Party are making what may be a final attempt to restore order, stability, and authority to France's finance, economics, and politics without having to resort to undemocratic methods.

The financial question and the underlying problem of French industrial production in connection with the 40-hour week present the most pressing aspect and M. Daladier has indicated forcibly his intention of resorting to drastic measures to settle the situation.

Labor Opposition Seen

It still is too soon, however, to reach a conclusion about the real consequences of the Marseilles convention. The prevalent impression is that if France's energetic Premier remains obdurate in the face of opposition and intrigue, the country will follow him without being led astray into totalitarian quicksands. But the outlook is admittedly better as regards the final outcome of the present convention itself and the possibilities of putting its decisions into practice in the face of probable opposition from the labor movement.

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—German political quarters today welcomed French Premier Daladier's statement at Marseilles that France and Germany should get together.

"Especial attention was paid here to M. Daladier's expressed readiness to come to an understanding," these quarters said.

Duce hails "clearing of horizon" as Fascist mark anniversary: Page 2.

This Changing World

The Pound and the Dollar—A Hint From Washington That a Low Pound Would Not Be Acceptable—Restoring the Currency Understanding

By H. B. Elliston

More than a hint has lately come out of the Treasury in Washington that Britain and America are not seeing eye-to-eye in their currency relations. More's the pity. There is chaos enough in the political and economic world without adding monetary chaos to it. The public had come to think that at least in respect of the world's two major currencies the United States and the United Kingdom had established perfect co-operation.

Accord was established by the two-year-old tripartite agreement which England and America (and France) signed with great eclat. At last, it was said, the democracies were robbing the dictatorships of the initiative in forward-looking action. From then on tributes to this landmark of order in a world of disorder have given the impression that the accord has been working without friction. The rumble of disagreement, in consequence, causes the greater disquiet.

The current note of misunderstanding, naturally, revolves around the dollar-pound rate. On Feb. 16 the rate was $5.04 to the pound. Now it is around $4.76. This pound is thus cheaper (and the dollar dearer) in international commerce by between 5 and 6 per cent. In other words, British goods are that much cheaper and American goods that much dearer to those with other money to buy. This makes a sizable difference in trading relations, and benefits the British exporter at the expense of the American.

The pound, as a matter of fact, has been as low as $4.60. This was on Sept. 28, at the height of the European crisis. Not a murmur, however, came out of the American Treasury as the pound sagged to this low level. It was realized that extraordinary forces were at work in the foreign exchange market. The fear of war caused pound holders in Europe to buy dollars, and this was registered in the low pound and the high dollar. Far from murmuring, indeed, the Treasury expressed a certain pride that panic-stricken Europeans regarded the dollar as a citadel of safety for their funds. And it was felt that the phenomenon would pass with the panic.

The abnormal situation, it is true, has not yet been liquidated. Perhaps in these turbulent days one ought to regard the abnormal as normal. But certain developments are coming to light which put a new construction on pound-dollar affairs. It is evident that the British don't intend to allow the pound to climb back to a $5 ratio. They regard such a rate as too high, and, judging from the dispatches from London and the other financial capitals in Europe, they feel that a rate even lower than the existing $4.75 plus is advisable.

Most American experts with whom I have discussed the problem agree with the British that at $5 the pound would be overvalued. From April, 1937 to May, 1937, the wholesale commodity price level in America declined by over 11 per cent. If American goods declined in dollars to that extent, British money should. But the pound actually rose by 1 per cent. Therefore, in Wall Street vernacular, there was a lot of water in the pound when the European crisis overcame the currencies. The crisis "corrected" the exchange rate. Now the experts on the American side feel that at the present rate the "correction" has gone far enough. They also think that the rise in commodity prices in America may be as abrupt as was the recent fall. In these circumstances a pound at current levels would become just as undervalued as a year ago it was overvalued.

In the old days there could not be any conflict of opinion on exchange rates because the reactions on those rates of relative commodity price levels were made automatically. Now, however, exchange rates are managed. The British Equalization Fund can manipulate and peg the pound at the level that the managers of that huge Fund think fit. That is another way of saying that they can put up the dollar. You can't monkey with one currency without at the same time monkeying with the other.

Clearly, therefore, there should be a meeting of minds between the currency authorities in Washington and London. Is it not possible to set up between London and Washington a group of American and British experts of the caliber of Jacob Viner and T. E. Gregory to report impartially upon the exchange problem? The suggestion may sound far-fetched. But the nucleus of understanding has already been established on a plane removed from national prejudice and national advantage-taking. It was established when the nations were gazing into the pit of competitive currency depreciation. They recoiled from such a senseless descent, as they did when they looked into the same kind of pit at Munich. Having established a nucleus of understanding, therefore, no effort should be too great to preserve it. It would be Nero-like to try to score an advantage at the expense of the other at this stage in world affairs.

Foolproof Flying Machines For Average Citizen Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 — The prospect that the average citizen can own a foolproof flying machine in the future was voiced by Dr. Alexander Klemin, Chairman of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at New York University, here last night.

In a speech prepared for the opening session of the world's first conference on rotating wing flight, Dr. Klemin said one type of so-called "windmill" aircraft "is apparently the very final step in man's conquest of the air as far as flexibility and ability to achieve anything more than nature has achieved with bird and insect."

Sessions of the two-day conference are being held at the Franklin Institute.

He warned against undue optimism for the present, however, because many imposing engineering problems remain to be solved before private flying even approaches the casualness of automobile driving.

Reviewing 20 years of experimentation in "windmill" flight, as opposed to conventional "fixed-wing" airplane flight, he told the meeting of aeronautical engineers and manufacturers that the ordinary airplane could not hope to equal the stability and safety features of rotary wing craft.

He added quickly that the plane developed on principles established by the Wright brothers, however, remained more efficient and much faster, and "there is not the slightest chance that the airplane will be in any way outmoded by rotary wing aircraft."

He described two general classifications of windmill planes: the autogiro, or gyroplane, which has a canopy of lifting blades revolving as a blast of air strikes them, and the helicopter, with blades which are spun like automobile wheels—with power applied by a motor.

The autogiro, first brought to this country in 1928 by Juan de la Cierva, the Spaniard—killed two years ago in an airliner crash near London—uses an ordinary airplane propeller for propulsion, whereas a helicopter achieves horizontal flight by tilting the entire windmill.

Dr. Klemin pointed out that neither type of craft can "stall" or spin, and that both can be made to rise and descend vertically and loaf along at speeds of 5 to 16 miles an hour. The "jump-off" or vertical autogiro was introduced in the United States by Harold F. Pitcairn, Philadelphia manufacturer.

The last Congress appropriated $2,000,000 for rotary wing research. The Army Air Corps lately has organized an autogiro squadron.

Dayton Civic Agencies Unite To Continue Work of Schools

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 28 (AP)—The education of this city's children somehow will continue, it was declared by a group of civic agencies today which mobilized to give the youngsters something useful to do when their schools were shut down for lack of funds, and to see about getting the schools open again.

The Y. M. C. A., the Dayton Boys' Club, and the Public Library Museum announced they would make their facilities available every day during the holiday. A daily emergency vacation school program was announced by the Sunday School Council of Religious Education, a Protestant organization.

The Dayton Chamber of Commerce appointed an emergency committee to ask Governor Martin L. Davey for help.

Frederick H. Rike, a leading merchant, headed the committee and was authorized to appoint a permanent public advisory committee "to build efficiency and confidence in the handling of public funds in the school districts" and examine the books periodically.

Meanwhile, 34,000 boys and girls —from kindergarten children who didn't know what it was all about to high school seniors worried about their June diplomas—went to school today for the last time before a holiday which might last until the new year.

Parents and school officials admitted there was no way to prevent closing of schools after today's sessions because the city school treasury is empty and there is, besides, a $61,000 deficit.

Among older students the reaction was one of dismay. "There's a chance," said one senior, "that a group of us will hire a tutor so we'll be sure to get our diplomas."

"All of us," commented a girl, "ought to talk to our parents. If they understood what this means to us they'd do something."

"It's going to eliminate the best two months of high school," said another, thinking of the canceled football program and pre-Christmas social activities.

Parents were even more disturbed.

Mrs. R. B. Andrews, mother of five, said, "It's pretty hard on them to be deprived of their right to be educated."

The city meanwhile faced a stone wall. With no visible possibility of obtaining state aid immediately, with possible revenues from a proposed two-mill $500,000 levy on the Nov. 8 ballots unavailable this year even if approved, and with real estate tax funds unavailable until next month, all authorities agreed the holiday was inevitable.

When the board of education ordered the closing Wednesday night, Dec. 3 was set as a tentative date for reopening for the students and the 1,300 teachers and other employees.

However, Superintendent Emerson Landis asserted last night that unless the school district's $240,000 regular quarterly share from state aid funds was forthcoming promptly, the holiday might last until Jan. 1. He added that if the proposed levy failed, the time out could not be made up at the end of the year to give the High School seniors needed credits for graduation.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'

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Duce Hails 'Clearing of Horizon'

Fascists celebrate 16th anniversary of march on Rome—Ceremonies throughout Italy.

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP)—Premier Mussolini told Fascists celebrating the sixteenth anniversary of the march on Rome today that "the political horizon is clearing" with promise of further improvement.

"The clearing of the political horizon is becoming accentuated and is continually becoming more vast and promising," the Duce declared before crowds massed under his balcony in the Piazza di Venezia.

"But we Fascists continue and will continue to march with the same inflexible energy with which we marched in the eve of that never to-be-forgotten October."

Foreign observers regarded the Premier's few words as his interpretation of the European situation since the Four-Power Munich accord on Czechoslovak partition, which was followed by the French recognition of Italian domination of Ethiopia, the withdrawal of 10,000 Italian troops from the Spanish civil war and the reported British decision to re-establish normal relations with Italy.

As Signor Mussolini spoke his Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano was in conference with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop on the joint attitude of the Rome-Berlin axis on the outstanding European problems, among them Hungary's territorial claims on Czechoslovakia.

Ceremonies throughout Italy honored Party heroes on the anniversary.

Thousands crowded into the Piazza di Venezia to see the Premier receive Party Membership Card No. 1, for the seventeenth year of Fascism, from Achille Starace, Fascist Party Secretary.

Veterans of the Fascist revolution, survivors of the march on Rome, veterans of the Ethiopian and Spanish wars and various Fascist organizations formed honor guards for the many ceremonies.

A special series of 16 postage stamps commemorating the proclamation of Italy's Ethiopian Empire went on sale. The designs depicted Roman history from the legendary founding of Rome by Romulus to what Fascists call the present "reconquest of the Roman Empire."

Paris Finds Hitch In German Accord

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 28

The retiring French Ambassador to Berlin brought news from Germany today that caused an official spokesman to announce there would be some delay in signing a French-German accord.

The Ambassador, André François-Poncet, arrived in Paris preparatory to taking up his new assignment as Ambassador to Italy. He had taken a prominent part in negotiations for French-German understanding through conferences with Chancellor Hitler.

Referring specifically to a proposed declaration renouncing war between the two nations, the authorized spokesman said diplomatic negotiations for such an agreement would "require some further time."

Colonists Sail for Libya

GENOA, Oct. 28 (AP)—Genoa bade festive farewell today to 13,000 colonists sailing for African Libya, which the Fascist Grand Council this week ordered changed from a colony to a status of provincial district.

More than 2,000 were in the first group to arrive here.

Naples and Syracuse similarly honored 7,000 who were to start from those cities on this sixteenth anniversary of Fascism.

Thirty thousand tons of food and 25,000 gallons of wine were loaded on seven ships in the Genoa Harbor.

Today's emigres came chiefly from the northern provinces. Each family had its home already allotted, 30 to 123 acres, a three-room dwelling and a well.

Italo-French relations improve but problems remain before full accord is reached.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The French Government's recent decision to send an Ambassador to Rome marks the beginning of an attempt to improve relations between France and Italy. But before a real improvement can be achieved several serious problems will have to be solved.

The first obstacle in the way of rapprochement, which has blocked all progress for more than two years, has now been successfully hurdled. This was recognition of Italy's Ethiopian Empire. Ever since the early summer of 1936, France has been without an Ambassador in Rome, because the French Government refused to make out the necessary diplomatic credentials to the "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia." Premier Edouard Daladier, during his talk with Signor Mussolini in Munich, agreed to recognize the Italian conquest, and the French Cabinet has approved this decision.

It should be added that public opinion generally in France was in favor of this move. Not even on the extreme Left, among Communists and Socialists, has there been any opposition worth noting. This means that almost the whole of French sentiment, from Right to Left, supports the attempt to improve Franco-Italian relations, or at least is agreed that France should take a first step in this direction.

Another Obstacle Removed

Another obstacle to rapprochement has also disappeared. For the time being, at least, France no longer has a Popular Front Government. The Communists have gone into the opposition, and the Radicals, the moderate wing of the Leftist coalition, have officially pronounced the Popular Front dissolved by the Communists action. Furthermore the Government's present majority in the Chamber of Deputies is based on the Center and Right rather than on the Left, particularly for foreign policy.

Since it was former Premier Léon Blum at the head of a Popular Front Cabinet who first refused in 1936 to recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, the Duce should be pleased at the evolution of the political picture in France. Certainly this evolution away from the Left and toward the Center and Right should favor the prospective negotiations.

There is one other factor which it is possible to regard as favorable. That is the foreign policy of M. Daladier with regard to Germany. The French Premier is desirous of furthering a rapprochement between France and the Reich. In view of the existence of the Rome-Berlin axis, this should be an advantage.

Aims to Break Axis

Actually, however, it cannot be denied that France's ultimate object in seeking Italy's friendship is precisely to break up the Rome-Berlin accord, at least partially. The French Government wants to avoid having to face for a second time the probability that confronted it in the recent international crisis—namely, that Italy would have been on Germany's side had war broken out.

For a long time, the French counted—mistakenly as it proved—on Italian hostility to having Germany as a neighbor to keep Italy on the side of France and its allies in Eastern Europe. Now, the situation has changed. A new basis for Franco-Italian agreement must be found.

The problem is an important one. In fact it may prove to be the vital question for peace. A German official, discussing the European outlook lately, expressed the conviction that it is now Italy's turn. "If she decides to push any of her claims in the Mediterranean, we (meaning Germany) are bound to support her to the limit, after her helpful attitude toward us with Austria and Czechoslovakia."

Italian Ambitions

What are Italy's aims in the Mediterranean, so far as France is concerned?

First of all, Spain. Until Signor Mussolini has actually withdrawn the bulk of his troops from Spain, any attempt at Franco-Italian rapprochement can do little more than mark time. The French estimate that even after the recent withdrawal of about 10,000 "volunteers," some 35,000 or 40,000 still remain.

Secondly, Majorca. There have been persistent reports in Paris that the Duce intends to claim, in return for his aid to Franco, and in compensation for his support of Germany in Central Europe, the right to leave his troops, planes, and ships in Majorca, the largest of the Balearic islands. France has repeatedly affirmed that it would not tolerate this, because Italy installed in Majorca means a serious threat to French communications with North Africa.

If Signor Mussolini yields on this point, then what will he ask in exchange? Tunisia is a possible alternative. Italy has been at odds with France over Tunisia ever since the War—and even before. Tunisia is a French Protectorate, with Arab Bey as the nominal ruler but with France's authority actually supreme.

But Tunisia, which geographically is much closer to Italy and especially Sicily than to France, has a mixed population. There are more Italian residents than French. These Italians are allowed to live pretty much as if they were in Italy, with their Fascist organizations, newspapers, and other propaganda.

Uneasy for French

The result is an uneasy situation for the French authorities. This is particularly true since the Italians began their anti-Semitic policy, which always finds a ready ear with the Arab.

It is difficult, of course, to conceive of Italy demanding Tunisia. But the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs claims to have proof of Italian aims in that direction. Certainly the large Italian "minority" there offers a problem disquietingly like the Czech and Austrian ones.

Probably what Signor Mussolini will demand, to begin with, in Tunisia, is still more liberal treatment for Italian residents. If he can push ahead with colonization of the Protectorate, that would more than likely suffice for the present. The chances are the French Government would be willing to go quite far in concessions of this sort, if assured that Italy would abandon its foothold in Spain and Majorca.

Minor Issues Pending

There are other problems pending between France and Italy but they are minor issues. They are effects rather than causes of the poor state of Franco-Italian diplomatic relations, and could easily be settled if a better atmosphere could be created. Such, for instance, is the present conflict over tourists, neither country granting permission for its citizens to visit the other, except in unusual circumstances. Another problem is the French-owned railway between Djibuti and Addis Ababa, of which the Italians desire to gain control, or at least an equal share.

All indications point to a genuine readiness on the part of the French Government to go more than half way to satisfy Italy. So far, however, reports from Rome are not entirely reassuring as to the existence of a similar good-will on the Italian side. The most that can be said so far is that in sending an Ambassador to Rome, France has made a start. It is probable that general European conditions, including especially the relations of Britain and Italy and Germany and France will in the end prove to be the deciding factors in the Mediterranean.

Mallory Browne

Utilities Aid Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

billions of dollars as to the cost of maintenance and equipment that has been deferred. Recent Supreme Court decisions have clarified the situation, and annual reports of utility heads have indicated a desire for peace. Mr. Johnson said the new equipment in the defense program will produce more than 1,000,000 horsepower and will bring the equipment of these companies up to peace-time requirements when installed.

Floyd L. Carlisle, representing the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, said the greater part of the financing for the new equipment and installations will be undertaken by the utility companies themselves but that Government assistance will be used when required. The amount and form of Government aid will depend on conditions in individual utilities, he said, but added that the industry desired to conduct its own financing so far as possible.

Co-operative Action

C. E. Groesbeck, head of the Electric Bond and Share system whose company was a bitter foe of the Public Utility Holding Company Act but recently announced plans to co-operate with the Government, said of the program: "I feel it will afford a means of reopening to the utilities the capital markets, particularly for equity financing which is much needed. The meeting affords an excellent demonstration of what can be accomplished when Government and business sit around the table in a co-operative spirit.

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, in a statement here said income payments to individuals rose 83.3 per cent of the 1929 figure in September, contrasted to 82.5 per cent in August. The September figure was 8 per cent below the peak of last year, but 2.9 above the 1938 low point.

Income Curve Rises

National income for the first nine months of 1938 was placed at $47,300,000,000. This was 7.4 per cent less than the same period of 1937. However, when the full 12-month figures are in, 1938 may not be so far behind 1937, it is estimated, because the latter months of 1937 showed declining income, while in 1938 the curves are rising. The cost of living is lower this year, too, so purchasing power is relatively higher.

Unemployment figures came from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and from statistics of the American Federation of Labor.

"For the entire period from June to September over 640,000 men and women were re-employed," said Miss Perkins. She explained this figure did not take account of casual workers and others employed in harvesting crops, including about 120,000 cannery workers.

Of 87 reporting manufacturing industries, 73 announced employment gains between August and September, and 69 reported larger pay rolls. Of particular interest was the 5 per cent employment increase in the durable goods or "heavy" industries. Here 37 of 43 industries surveyed reported employment gains. Employment gains in non-durable goods industries was 2.8 per cent.

Employment Gain

"The employment gain of 5.9 per cent in retail trade was larger than seasonal and indicated the hiring of 184,000 workers since August," said Miss Perkins.

The Federal Reserve Board's production index reached 90 in September, based on the period of 1923-25 as equaling 100 points. The index has risen to this point from a low of 76 in May of this year. Capital goods industries bore the brunt of the forward advance.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, forecast recently a reduction in Federal relief appropriations if business improvement continued.

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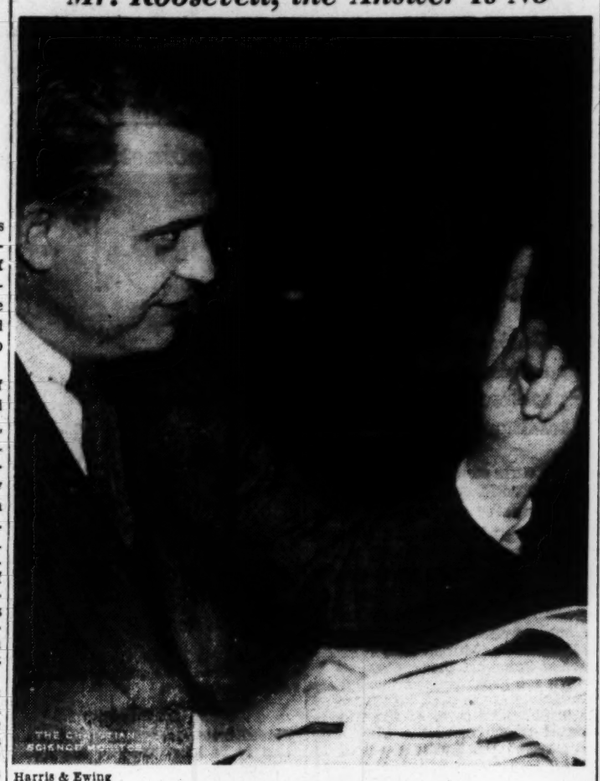

Harris & Ewing

Representative Martin Dies

Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, who was the target of criticism on the part of President Roosevelt at a recent press conference. Mr. Dies is shown in a characteristic pose.

Dies Moves to Investigate Communism in California

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Two members of the House Committee investigating un-Americanism will go to California in November to question 150 witnesses about Communist activities in the State.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, making the announcement before today's hearing, said the subcommittee probably would consist of Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, and Representative Harold G. Mosier (D) of Ohio.

The Committee already has heard considerable testimony about Communism in California. Harper Knowles, a Legionnaire, testified Oct. 26 that three Democratic candidates in the State had Communist sympathies—an assertion which brought several denials.

Californians Protest

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A crescendo of criticism against testimony before a House Committee investigating un-Americanism grew in California, while three organizations disclaimed any connection with Harper Knowles, one of the witnesses.

Mr. Knowles, Chairman of the American Legion's State Radical Research Committee, climaxed testimony in Washington by asserting that three California Democratic candidates had Communistic connections.

Testimony caused a repercussion in political circles and brought formal denial from the American Legion that Mr. Knowles spoke for it before the Dies Committee.

A San Francisco granite concern, from which Mr. Knowles is on leave of absence, disclaimed any knowledge of his activities, as did the Associated Farmers of California, itself scheduled for investigation by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee.

Mr. Knowles served as Secretary for the Associated Farmers for a time, but took a leave of absence also from this post.

The American Legion disclaimer came from Department Commander Henry G. Watters here after Former Commander Dan W. Emmett telegraphed from Los Angeles that Mr. Knowles "was a paid propagandist of certain industrial associations that are opposed to labor in every form."

Mr. Knowles' assertion that John G. Clark, Democratic State Campaign Chairman, and Ellis Patterson, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, were Communists, and that Culbert L. Olson, Democratic candidate for Governor had accepted a Communistic program, brought denials from all three.

His claim that Sheridan Downey, Democratic candidate for Senator, had been the running-mate of Upton Sinclair, also brought denials of any Communistic leanings from the two men.

Japan Prepares Reply to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 28—The Japanese reply to the American note protesting open-door violations in China is being prepared here today. The influential newspaper Asahi bluntly states:

"Japan will no doubt fully respect the powers' rights and interests in China. But, in the light of the fact that the new situation, resulting from the fall of the Chiang regime (Generalissimo of the China Government) and the birth of a new Chinese regime, had modified the Nine-Power Pact System, the American Government's insistence on an open door and equal opportunity in China on the basis of the former status in the Far East is unsuitable in the present situation."

The newspaper predicted the Government would attempt to "induce the United States Government correctly to recognize the new Far Eastern situation and acquire a thorough understanding of Japan's real intentions."

Official comment doesn't go so far but makes lukewarm professions of the intention to respect foreign rights and interests, habitually qualified by statements of military necessities that force temporary suspensions and modifications of these rights.

Germany Chides America

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (AP)—The German Foreign Office mouthpiece, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, today accused the United States of being "an encumbrance to European conciliation efforts" since the Peace of Munich.

In a bitter attack on "American meddling in European affairs," the publication said "it already has gone so far that authorized English sources have found it necessary, in the face of American objection, to justify the conduct of Western European powers."

The attack apparently was prompted by President Roosevelt's Wednesday night address against "peace by fear." The Nazi press has treated the speech with derision.

"It appears more and more the intentino (in America) to lay down the law to European countries on how a state of peace is possible for them and how it is not possible," the publication declared.

"It is time America remembers she is a daughter of Europe who physically and culturally took with her a sizeable dowry from the Old World.

"It is not the task of the New World to lecture Europe.

"Much less is it the New World's task to set people in countries from which it sprang against each other and by groundless suspicions throw them once more into enmity.

"The United States are rightly proud that with their Monroe Doctrine they have maintained themselves in the rest of the world—a fact that today is recognized everywhere.

"On the other hand, this fact ought to cause certain American circles to use a little more tact."

The Foreign Office organ said it was understandable that the United States should be interested in European affairs, but "to pass judgment demands more expert knowledge; above all, more insight than America has shown for European affairs since the end of the World War."

'Plant Wizard' Records Burned in Barn Fire

SANTA ROSA, Calif. (AP)—Records of experiments conducted by the late Luther Burbank, "plant wizard," were destroyed Oct. 27 in a fire which razed a two-story barn, damaged the famous Burbank "glass house" and menaced for a time the Burbank dwelling.

The flames, which neighbors said were preceded by an explosion, destroyed priceless papers left by Mr. Burbank and burned valuable paintings.

Czechs Grant Reich Rail Corridor

Trains will cross from Silesia to Austria—Agreement cuts trip by 360 miles.

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (AP)—Germany and Czechoslovakia, its was disclosed today, have signed an agreement whereby Germany is granted a "railway corridor" across Czechoslovakia from German Silesia to German Austria without passport or customs control.

This will shorten the railway distance between northeastern and southeastern Germany—which almost enclose dwindling Czechoslovakia—by 360 miles.

This service will begin Oct. 31, when international railway traffic across Czechoslovakia from more than 50 border points will be resumed for the first time since Prague interrupted service during the September war scare.

Passenger and freight trains will be run through the "corridor" much as German trains now cross Poland's Pomorze district to East Prussia. They will not halt on Czechoslovak soil.

The agreement was hailed here as another step toward closer economic collaboration between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

'Independence Day' Quiet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 28—This nation's Independence Day, which was this year to have been marked by special celebrations as the twentieth anniversary, is actually passing almost unobserved as an ordinary work day because of the changed circumstances of the past six weeks.

The comparison between today and 1918 would certainly be misplaced just now, but this much should be said. Had the planned celebrations occurred, this Republic could have presented the world with self-evident statistical proof of cultural, political, and economic achievement which would stand comparison with the progress made in any other European nation during the same period. Undoubtedly many serious failures and mistakes have also been made, but today there are no sterner critics of these than the Czechs and Slovaks themselves. Their attitude reveals itself in new changes in political personalities and state methods which are themselves an important basis for the reconstruction of this State.

The Czechoslovakia, which starts a new era today, is every different from that of yesterday. Its foreign political relations to Germany have been adjusted, thus removing a fundamental problem of the past five years. At home a new federal solution should remove much internal friction, though it would be a mistake not to realize that the granting of such wide autonomy to Slovakia and Ruthenia in their existing states of development must be regarded as something of an experiment. Consequences may be far-reaching in connection with the Third Reich's further plan of expansion toward the Ukraine. This plan may yet result in the creation of a republic independent of Moscow and including territory momentarily not Russian.

Today, according to the Czech man in street, cannot be celebrated as a day of joy nor yet as a day of mourning. It was, as the Premier, Gen. Jan Syrovy, the only anniversary speaker, told the nation, a time not to "waste in talking politics" but to work for reconstruction.

He appealed in a dull, hesitant voice for the nation to dismiss any thought of revenge for events of the past month.

Slovak Consolation

Meanwhile, problems of reconstruction, immigrants, financial and economic readjustment, and labor are all awaiting urgent attention, and the practical Czech already is busy with them. To Slovak leaders, today's anniversary brings some feeling of satisfaction, since they interpret their new autonomy as a realization of the so-called Pittsburgh agreement, on the basis of which their representative in America agreed in 1918 to co-operate in a common state with the Czechs.

The scene was complicated by the fact that Andrew Brody, named Premier of Ruthenia two weeks ago when that Province was given autonomy within Czechoslovakia, was arrested on a charge of treason.

Police said the Central Parliamentary Committee of the National Government had charged him with secretly negotiating with Hungary for secession of that easternmost province.

Mr. Brody, a deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament, was ordered held for Ruthenian authorities. He had been succeeded in the Premiership by the Rev. Augustin Valosin, who declared at Uzhorod, Ruthenian capital, that the minority question would be settled along "strictly ethnological lines."

Boundary Problem

Hopes continue high here that the Czechoslovak-Hungarian boundary problem will soon be settled.

The Hungarians' answer to the last Czechoslovak note, it is significantly stressed, was received here within 24 hours and agreed to a proposal for German-Italian arbitration.

Certain differences still remain regarding the manner and time of occupation of purely Hungarian areas in Slovakia and Ruthenia—which this State has already agreed should be ceded—but this is a small detail. The fact is, of course, that Hungary could not afford to oppose the wishes of its two friends, Germany and Italy, especially as without the earlier German initiative in the Sudeten German question there would have been no situation by which Hungary could have obtained anything.

The new frontier is being settled in Rome today. Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, took expert map-makers with him from Berlin and it is expected that the next few days will bring their results to the Czechoslovak and Hungarian Governments. It is unfortunate for Hungary, but nevertheless true, that Czechoslovakia today is Germany's protégé.

Train services for passengers and freight between this country and Germany will become normal again on Oct. 31 on practically all main lines. Hitherto a situation has existed much like that during war. Special arrangements for traveling from Austria to Silesia and across German territory separating different Czech areas have been made whereby passengers are exempt from customs passport and money examinations, and freight traffic for these areas has been regulated in Berlin.

Ruthenia Halts Political Parties

By the Associated Press

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 28

The Government of autonomous Ruthenia today issued a decree prohibiting all activity of political parties although not immediately dissolving them. Party property was ordered held for future determination of its use and all headquarters were closed.

Border Settlement Near

BUDAPEST, Oct. 28 (AP)—Hungary and Czechoslovakia appeared today to be on the way to a peaceful settlement of their long-standing and often-threatening territorial dispute.

The Budapest Government in a new note last night accepted the Czechoslovak offer to cede to Hungary about 3,860 square miles of land with a predominantly Hungarian population.

Hungary also agreed that military experts should meet immediately to organize Czech evacuation and Hungarian occupation of the area and that a German-Italian Arbitration Commission should deal with eight disputed districts.

Czechoslovakia had demanded that the mediators settle the entire dispute and fix a time for the occupation of the whole area demanded by Hungary.

Diplomatic circles believed, however, that this would be no major obstacle because German and Italian mediators were likely to permit Hungary to occupy the undisputed regions as soon as the arbitration committee was formed.

Hungary also adhered to the original demand that plebiscites be conducted in autonomous Slovakia and Ruthenia, but it was understood the Government felt the request necessary to satisfy Hungarians.

Reich to Support Demands For Autonomy in Memel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 28—Another German minority quarrel with the Government of which German groups are nominal subjects appears likely to be settled promptly by German intervention. In this case the German population of the Memel districts in Lithuania is concerned.

Berlin official newspapers today confirm beyond further doubt that Germany intends to support the Memel Germans' claims against the Lithuanian Government in their entirety. This means that Lithuania must grant them autonomy, amounting to virtual independence of Lithuanian rule.

For many years the Memel districts have been regarded as one Europe's principal danger spots because Germany reportedly intended to reintegrate the Memel German districts in Third Reich soon as practicable. Germany argued that Lithuania never estabilished its claim to Memel, even under the Treaty of Versailles.

Germany Acts

It was considered merely a matter of time until Germany acted in the Memel districts. Now that time apparently has come.

Memel previously was considered a danger spot because Lithuania was expected to resist Germany's demands and hope for assistance from Russia and possibly from the Western powers. Now these hopes are dimmed. Russia obviously is either unwilling or unable to intervene in another European dispute while the Munich agreement gave Germany a free hand in Eastern Europe. Lithuania therefore stands unsupported against German demands.

Official German newspapers today warned Lithuania it would be well advised to act without further delay. This little country is accused of attempting to evade its obligations to Memel Germans, assumed under a special statute, by simultaneously attempting to postpone those statute obligations and by perpetuating martial law.

Lithuania Has Little Choice

It is assumed here that Lithuania must accept whatever demands Germany makes, not only because this miniature country has no powerful allies, but also because its original rights in Memel districts are extremely doubtful. At present Germany apparently is willing to leave Memel nominally under Lithuanian rule, if the Germans there receive special privileges which will make them independent, and if Lithuania makes additional concessions, including the dissolution of the nonaggression treaty with Russia.

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, mouthpiece of the foreign office, said:

"While the (Germanic) people of Memel are determined to retain their independence in conformity with assurances by signatory powers, an attempt is made on the Lithuanian side both openly and by devious ways to break down this determination of the Memelland folk and to weaken it by forced augmentation of Lithuanian influence. . . .

"The fact is that even today Lithuania has not lost either the inclination or courage to attempt to get out from under its obligations."

Goebbels' Stand

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' newspaper, Der Angriff, said:

"There is one thing about which the people in Kaunas (Lithuanian capital) must be perfectly clear. A policy patterned on that of Mr. Beneš (former Czechoslovak President Eduard Beneš) must needs be as damaging for Lithuania as it proved damaging for Czechoslovakia.

"Memellanders demand their autonomy. They demand it complete and unlimited. And they demand it with justice."

Germany Seizes Polish Jews In Expulsion Move

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (AP) — Police routed hundreds of Polish Jews from their beds in a nation-wide roundup early today and hustled them to police barracks for detention, possibly a prelude to deportation.

The roundup was believed ordered because German authorities feared Polish Jews, especially those who have lived in Germany for many years, would be declared by the Polish Government to be Poles no longer under a law which is to become effective Oct. 30. Thus Germany seized this last minute to dump them on Polish soil, several thousand already having been returned.

The Polish embassy in Berlin immediately consulted police authorities regarding the raids. Polish authorities explained that the new Polish law requires examination of all cases of Poles living abroad to determine to what extent they still should be considered Polish citizens.

The German Government estimated that 150,000 residents of Germany are Polish citizens. According to the Polish law coming into effect all these by that date must have their passports revalidated by Polish consulates.

Jewish circles estimated that the law applied to between 4,000 and 6,000 Jews in Germany.

Only men were held. Women were permitted to leave battered suitcases, blankets, and food at police barracks for the prisoners, but were not allowed to see them.

All Jewish meetings, except at the Jewish theater, were forbidden today for a four-week period. The order included all classes in schools where Jews are learning trades before emigrating to Palestine and elsewhere.

Radio Station Plans Session of Prayer

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28 (AP)—Cleveland clergymen are going to put radio station WGAR's listeners to bed with a prayer.

Manager John Patt said yesterday he feels the world needs prayer. Since pastors normally are asleep at 1 a. m., when the station "signs off," Mr. Patt said they would record their supplications at more normal hours.

The transcriptions, starting Nov. 7, will carry the voices of Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic faiths.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Clovis and the Franks—2: Defeat of Saracens Stopped Spread of Islam Into Europe—Ecclesiastical Authority Revived

Twenty-third of 56 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Series in Book Form

In response to many inquiries, Dr. Gilmore announces that, following its publication in The Christian Science Monitor, this series will be issued in book form.

The needed victory came about in this way. In A. D. 732, on the field of Poitiers, Charles Martel with an army of Franks met and defeated the Saracens, breaking the power of the Moors and the spread of Islam into the heart of Europe. By this victory the Carolingians established their authority as the head of the State and won the Imperial crown. Furthermore, while the Frankish rule was being reestablished, a revival was also under way in the Church.

An important factor in the revival of ecclesiastical authority was the coming to Rome of the great missionary known as Boniface, or Winfrid. From England, where he had aided in establishing the Catholic Church, Boniface, as a preparation for his work as missionary in Central Europe, came to Rome to be consecrated. In this act he acknowledged the authority of the Pope, the first from the North to take this course.

Boniface was convinced that the authority of the Church was centered in Rome, and throughout his fruitful service as a missionary in Germany, he held firmly to this conclusion. Because of his great influence in dispensing the Gospel and in standing for the integrity of the Church, it has been said of him that it was he and none other who established the authority of the medieval papacy. Boniface at last, full of years and convinced that his work was finished, fell, with a loyal band of co-workers, a martyr before the heathen hordes of Friesland. A further account of the life of this militant Christian will appear in a later article.

Following the passing of Charles Martel, whose imperious will had held the Church in subjection, a definite reformation was undertaken, ecclesiastical law was again established, the synods of the bishops were again restored as having authority over the churches of the various Provinces. Furthermore, the Church of the Franks as well as that of Germany acknowledged the authority of the Pope, and the unity of the Western Church was at last restored.

Political Authority Divided

While the Church in the West had established a goodly degree of unity, the political authority of western Europe was sharply divided. But an important event was under way. In 771, a grandson of Charles Martel, also Charles by name, became sole ruler of the Franks. Filled with ambition, he set out on a career of conquest among the neighboring kingdoms. In a short time he conquered the Lombards and overran much of Italy. By 807, he had also beaten the Saxons, thereby subduing the last of the peoples strong enough to threaten his power. The German and Roman races were now united in what promised to become a mighty empire. But one incident was lacking to weld together and confirm this significant enterprise. The Church and State must be brought into proper relationship.

On Christmas Day, 800, this event was consummated. In St. Peter's in Rome, the stately edifice founded half a millennium before by Constantine, Pope Leo III, at the behest of the people, placed upon the head of Charles, now termed Charles the Great (Charlemagne), the conqueror of many peoples, the Imperial crown. The scene was a most imposing one. In the midst of a mighty assemblage in which sat members of the Royal family, papal officials, Eastern monks, nobles of Rome, officers of the Army, warriors from many victorious fields, the solemn mass was held.

At its close, the tall figure of Charles advanced with two of his sons for the ceremony. The setting was perfect for a solemn event of surpassing significance. As they knelt before the richly jeweled altar, Leo arose and, advancing, placed upon the head of Charles the Imperial crown, the crown of the Caesars.

Union of Church and State

The act was signalized by the impressive words, "To Charles Augustus, crowned by God, the great and peace-giving Emperor, be life and victory." (The Story of Christendom, Caroline Duncan-Jones, p. 124.) Thus was brought into actuality what has been known historically as a restored Roman Empire, a union of Church and State, for which the chief promoters had visions of a truly restored Rome, even on a grander scale than the great Empire of the past, but with significant distinctions.

The newly-formed Roman Empire was to be Christian. Paganism was of the past. Under the new plan, the Emperor was the head of the State as well as head of the Church. In view of his dual powers, both political and ecclesiastical, he assumed the government of the Church, even setting aside the authority of the Pope. The Emperor exercised his prerogatives in presiding at the councils, in defining the rights of bishops and abbots, and in assuming direction of the details of Church life. In these activities, he received substantial assistance from the learned Alcuin, an Englishman, the Abbot of Tours.

It is undoubtedly true that Charles gave to the Church a richer and fresher life by encouraging a return to Latin culture and by the extension of education. The revived Roman Empire thus established, wherein the Emperor maintained varying degrees of unity with the Pope, remained for a thousand years; and this in spite of dissensions within, quarrels with the Popes and invasions from without, which often challenged its existence.

Charles was a potent character, well entitled to be designated as "the Great." While he never attained a saintly character, yet he was a powerful instrument in introducing Christian teachings and customs, especially among the German tribes. He was by nature a builder. An evidence of this is found in the gigantic bridge he built across the Rhine at Mainz and in his plan for a system of canals to link the Rhine and Danube with the Black and North Seas. Although this scheme did not materialize, its scope bespeaks an interprising monarch.

Better Education for Clergy

Charles was also a great law-giver. He did much to improve the condition of the people, and especially to promote better education for the clergy. Many scholars hold that his most important accomplishment in ecclesiastical affairs came through "the Caroline Books" produced by his order and published with his name.

In this work, the worship of images which had been decreed by the Nicene Synod of 787 was denounced. And it was asserted that the presence or absence of images in the churches had nothing whatsoever to do with the essence of Christianity. It was further held that since the worship of images in the Greek Church was wrong, iconoclasm was justified.

Denial of the findings of the Nicene Synod went so far as to declare the Pope to be in the wrong in several particulars, especially in regard to image worship. This document was placed before the Council of the Bishops of Gaul in 794 and unanimously approved. Then the "King's Book," as the Caroline Books were called, was placed before Pope Hadrian II. His reply, while diplomatically suave, stated his determination to abide by the traditions of the Roman Church and "to damn all who forbade the worship of images." For two or more centuries the statements emanating from Charles exercised a salutary effect in saving the Western Church, the Church of Rome, from an invasion of Greek and Roman superstitions, relic of the ancient days of paganism.

Empire of West Restored

Charles restored the Empire of the West, and it was Christian in its religious outlook. Yet it placed the Emperor in the succession from Augustus. It was not of necessity a rejection of the Eastern Imperial title. It did, however, emphasize the fundamental differences between East and West, in politics, religion, and culture.

While Charles was in the common view a good churchman and a regular attendant upon the services, it is highly doubtful that he grasped the true meaning of Jesus' teachings and their application to daily living. His Court was not exemplary in its morals. And Charles was notably cruel when his will was thwarted. He made rules for the clergy forbidding them to marry, and even forbade their entering a tavern, to hunt, or even to own arms. He assumed control of the Church and its affairs as a legitimate part of his station as Emperor and head of the Church.

Charles did, it seemed, make one grave mistake. As a reward for certain duties performed, he granted lands to certain Church officials, bishops and abbots, thereby giving rise to the establishment of feudal lords. Furthermore, following the precedent of his father, King Pepin, he gave to the Pope extensive lands in the north of Italy. It is commonly held that this generosity gave rise to a situation which assumed great importance in the later history of the Church as to the temporal power of the papacy.

Air Stewardess an Aid to the Tourist

United Air Lines

They're United Air Lines Workers

The top picture shows Capt. Robert Ashley, Stewardess Esther Hayes, and First Officer Carl Recksnagle leaving the ship at airport. The lower shows Miss Marie Hess, chief stewardess of the United Air Lines at Chicago, showing the new schedule to Stewardesses Nancy Fredrics (left) and Betty Anzwenna.

Young women who serve on the sky-liners must pass rigid tests before accepted for the work.

Monitor Traveltalks
By Mme. Le Tour

Nice work if you can get it, this job of being a stewardess in the sky.

But Zeigfeld's chorus girls never had to pass a more exacting test of appearance and personality than is required of these young women who aspire to ship on the sky-liners.

First of all the applicant must be a registered nurse. Not that actual nursing experience is necessary, but because "institutionally trained girls are schooled to serve the public." Then she must be unmarried; 25 years of age or less; not more than 5 feet 5, nor less than 5 feet 2; weigh 120 pounds or under, and have an outstanding personality and a good education.

Applications for the position of stewardess pour in at the rate of about 100 a week to the desks of Miss Marie Hess and Miss Geraldine Kreis, at Chicago, who have supervision over stewardesses on the Eastern and Central Divisions of the United Air Lines. There are two young women in the West, also, in charge of divisions there who receive an equal number of applications.

The salary ranges from $115 to $135 a month, with expense money when away from the home base.

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The hostess on the Chicago to Newark plane told me that there were 12 vacancies when she obtained her position.

"It's a pleasant job but a busy one," she said. That there are few idle moments for a stewardess I know from my own experience and observations as a traveler. Just the serving of meals seems almost a full-time job, but somehow or other these girls always find time to point out places of interest along the route, answer questions, and provide amusement for the passengers. Then, too, there are often children on the plane or other people requiring special attention.

When we left Chicago it was raining, but skies soon cleared. We had expected this better weather, however, for the stewardess told us that pilots coming in from the East had reported improving conditions.

Even though the clouds were intermittent, fluffed up in gleaming piles of white instead of a drizzly smudge of gray, I noticed that our hostess still kept a watchful eye on us to make sure that we obeyed the sign, "Fasten Seat Belts," which flashed on occasionally over the door to the pilot's cabin. This indicated that we might expect a few bumps ahead, and while they turned out to be nothing more than one might experience in riding in an automobile, both the pilots and the stewardess preferred to err on the side of caution.

And always before serving a meal, she told me, it is the custom of the stewardess to telephone to the pilot, over the direct connection that links her at all times with the pilot's cabin, to make sure that there are no bumps ahead that would be likely to spill the liquids. "The pilots always know what's on the course," she explained, "and if we're likely to ride through a cloud with a few jounces, I wait until the going is smooth before I serve."

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It was some time before she had a moment to sit down beside me, and even then she brought her work with her, balancing a "Stewardess Detail and Cabin Report" blank on her knee as she filled it out in pencil. She was very trim and businesslike in the grey uniform that is so becoming to all of the United Air Line stewardesses, with matching cap, shoes and bag. She had flown on this division for a year, she said.

She told me she was thinking rather seriously of asking for a transfer to one of the Pacific Coast runs. She'd never been out there, and the company is quite willing to transfer any stewardess who wants to go to some other part of the country when there is an opportunity.

There was considerable to learn in the business, she admitted. At the time she obtained her training the requirement was three trips with an experienced stewardess during which the new worker was expected to learn the territory and points of interest, accustom herself to serving meals on the plane, and become familiar with all of the information necessary to answer questions about the plane and the airway.

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All this is different today, they had told me at Chicago. United Air Lines has an improved training school, not only for newly employed girls, but for "post-graduate" courses for full-fledged stewardesses as well. In a laboratory and classroom at the new field headquarters building at the Chicago Municipal airport, the accepted applicants receive 100 hours of instruction. Set up in this laboratory are a full size sleeper section, including upper and lower berths, lounge chairs such as those used on the day planes, a model buffet, and a model galley from which the stewardess learns the preparation and service of food. No stewardess is assigned to duties until she has completed this course and passed final examinations.

All of which makes it perfectly clear why the flying public finds itself in the hands of such capable, poised young women who extend both hospitality and service so charmingly.

"But who thought of this idea of having stewardesses on planes in the first place?" I had asked in Chicago. One of the employees in the Traffic Department of the United Air Lines on the West Coast had suggested it, they told me. No one seemed to recall his name now. It was in 1930 and the first stewardess shipped on a Western division plane in May of that year. Other lines immediately followed suit, and now a stewardess is considered an essential and important member of the crew.

So, to a nameless young man in the West, our thanks for starting such a perfect idea on its way to success.

Single County Board Advised To Arrange Grants of Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—That giving relief to the needy here overlaps in some cases, and fails to provide adequately in others is revealed by the Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research, Calvin Skinner, Director. The Bureau made a study of the question at the request of the Soldier's Relief Commission of Hamilton County.

"What is needed is a County welfare board to set the policy for all social service work, public and private, and to oversee the operation of all public relief activities," declares Mr. Skinner. "It should establish a central intake agency for all clients of whatever nature, and from here they would be assigned to whatever agency their problems demanded. The expenditures would be made under a unified policy, and the budgets and sources of funds determined and known."

A step in this direction has been taken in the recent establishment within the County of a Child Welfare Board to co-ordinate this branch of social welfare work and to have charge of the boys' and girls' correctional schools soon to be reopened under a joint City, County, and School Board agreement.

In the Soldier's Relief study, it was found that this service, which was originally established to care for the temporary needs of soldiers and their dependents, has been forced into the position of a relief agency by the extended period of economic recession. Whereas the average annual outlay in the five-year period prior to 1930 was about $29,000, it has jumped to over 10 times that amount this year.

Through the limits of its own regulations where this agency might be caring for part of a soldier's family, the balance—equally as needy—would have to go to other sources. For example a widow may be able to obtain a grant for herself and her 14-year-old child whose father was a soldier, but not for that child's half sister, who is a child of her mother's second marriage.

"The law as to soldier's relief eligibility has been developed separately from laws concerning other forms of relief," states the report. "Neither it nor the others were laid down with foresight of such an extensive demand as now exists, and the result (which might have been foreseen) is a haphazard mass of provisions which the law has failed to articulate into a system. They overlap as to some cases and leave some unprovided for or imperfectly so. In some cases they divide the provisions for different members of the same case group among different agencies, aggravating the difficulties of rendering proper care to the needy."

Elusive Cosmic Ray Chased To Its Lair by Radio Device

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Radiocasts from devices carried by balloons 19 miles above the earth have given Bureau of Standards scientists data on cosmic rays which indicates "fairly definitely" that the maximum of cosmic ray intensity is reached 12 miles above the earth. There it is 200 times as intense as on the earth's surface.

The last of 20 experiments in which the devices were sent into the stratosphere was made here yesterday and Dr. L. F. Curtiss and Dr. A. V. Astin, collaborating on the work, said that above 12 miles, the rays become less intense.

The apparatus they send up transmits signals to the ground in proportion to cosmic ray intensity. It is borne aloft by six balloons, some of which burst in two to three hours. The remaining balloons bring the transmitters gradually back to earth. They land about 75 miles from the bureau, and about three-fourths of them are returned.

Failure to recover the apparatus makes no difference in so far as the records of the experiment are concerned, because it broadcasts all its information while it is in the air. The device is superior to previous cosmic ray measuring machines, the natural scientists said, because the others had to be recovered to obtain their recordings.

The new technique is a variation of that developed for obtaining upper air meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau. The Bureau of Standards helped invent the latter and then adapted it to its cosmic ray experiments.

Cosmic rays, described as the most penetrating emanations known, have been the subject of wide scientific research since they were identified about 40 years ago. Observations in the past 15 years have emphasized their importance and stimulated research still further.

Refusal to Join Guild Likely To Cost Violinist $3,000 Job

LOS GATOS, Calif., Oct. 28 (AP)—Because he refuses to join a musicians' guild at a cost of $70, Yehudi Menuhin, American violin virtuoso, appeared likely today to lose a $3,000 engagement with the Los Angeles Philharmonic orchestra.

Declaring his "freedom as an artist" was at stake, the youthful genius declined to join the American Guild of Musical Artists, a requisite before performing with the Philharmonic Nov. 3 and 4.

Mr. Menuhin insisted it was not a question of paying the membership fee or his attitude toward organized labor that prompted the rebellion, but that as a free lance artist, he could not see why he should be required to sign a paper saying he "authorizes AGMA to be my exclusive agent."

Mrs. Leiland Atherton Irish, Executive Vice-President of the Philharmonic, seemed equally adamant in Los Angeles when notified of Mr. Menuhin's stand.

"If he doesn't want to play, I'm sorry, but he either will or he won't. It is not a question of labor or of unions. It is a matter of $70 against $3,000 we would have to pay him to play twice for about 30 minutes."

She said AGMA sought "decent, honest management" of musical artists, and for that reason she would not ask the Guild to waive a contract with the orchestra to allow Mr. Menuhin to perform.

"I have always sympathized with organized labor," said Mr. Menuhin, ". . . but I have no interests requiring collective bargaining. I am a free lance, and my art belongs purely to the concert stage. I feel the right of the individual in a democratic country is involved in this demand, and that my freedom as an artist is at stake. . . .

"If this continues we soon will have only one kind of art—that which conforms to union regulations. Artists must be free, or there will be a leveling of art, and art cannot be leveled, for it is a matter of imagination and inspiration."

The question of waiving the orchestra's contract with AGMA to permit Mr. Menuhin's appearance, Mrs. Irish indicated, was up to the Guild, headed by Lawrence Tibbett.

Tour-a-bouts

Hauled out your skiing paraphernalia yet—you folks in northern temperate climes? Well, you'd better just in case there are straps to replace or your jacket binds. Time isn't far off when popular skiing resorts will be announcing their first snow fall. And you'll want to be ready!

♪ ♪ ♪

In view of the large and growing number of New Englanders who are attracted to New York each year when the fall season starts, the Colonial Steamship Line has inaugurated an information service in its Boston and Providence offices for sports enthusiasts, drama and music lovers, as well as those who take periodical trips to New York simply for the pleasure of its varied amusements.

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Speaking of places to ski, though, you have to doff the old chapeau to Switzerland. No matter where you turn there's a place to ski. In fact, they're so plentiful that there is no place in the world that can boast so many. Here mountain railways take you up steep grinds. St. Moritz, for instance, has four such railways.

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Quebec, one of Canada's leading snow sectors, has a little town named St. Jovite where it hopes to develop a popular winter sports center. Work is under way here on the first chair-type ski tow in Canada. When finished it will extend for one mile along the slopes of Mont Tremblant and will have a vertical elevation of 1,390 feet. The tow, which will be finished in December, is one of two major projects contemplated in this district. Construction of a resort hotel is planned at a cost of $250,000, the building of which will depend on the success of the ski tow this season.

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All-expense, escorted tours will be undertaken during the coming winter, with three such trips scheduled for California, Old Mexico and a visit to the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco, and three tours to engage in winter sports at Sun Valley, according to the Chicago & North Western Railway. The three California tours are scheduled for Dec. 26, Jan. 15, and Feb. 12, and those for winter sports fans will leave Chicago Jan. 14, Feb. 11, and March 11.

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Many winter vacationists, who plan to spend their holidays in Florida, will be pleased to learn of the announcement of the first all-coach train between New York and Florida for the coming season made recently by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. This service will begin out of New York Dec. 15, with the first northbound out of Jacksonville, Dec. 17. Named "The Vacationer" the new train will be on a fast schedule of 20 hours and 25 minutes and will have de-luxe air - conditioned coaches. Low coach rates will be in effect.

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Norway probably has one of the most fantastic highways in Europe in its Tyrin-Ardal road. It is 26 miles long and drops 3,500 feet in a series of 43 hairpin bends.

♪ ♪ ♪

If all the linen produced in Belfast, Ireland, in a year were made into a single piece of cloth, it would more than cover Washington, D. C., or an area of about 70 square miles.

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The Virginia conservation commission announces the addition of two motion pictures to its film library for distribution in connection with tourist promotion activities. One film is entitled "The Beautiful Caverns of Luray" and the other "Natural Bridge and Historic Lexington."

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Officially, there is no such country as Holland. The name for the little diked-in land which has one of the world's greatest colonial empires is The Netherlands. South and North Holland are provinces.

Vacationists in West Indies Are Advised as to Wardrobe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Many vacationists planning to spend winter holidays on a West Indies Cruise, are facing the perplexing question of "what shall I wear?"

Because out of every 100 cruise passengers at least 60 are women this question of clothes becomes an even more important matter. But it need not be, according to Viola U. North of the American Express Travel Service. She believes that selecting—and later wearing—a cruise wardrobe can be one of the most enjoyable parts of a winter voyage. Follow a few simple rules, she says, consult your own preferences in sports and night life, and you can be all set in a jiffy.

First of all, Miss North advises eliminating afternoon dresses from your wardrobe plans. Sports and evening clothes are sufficient; leave your afternoon ones in the closet at home. Also leave behind your dark city clothes—you'll want colors in the gay resorts of the West Indies. Limit yourself to one or two basic colors; then you will not have to clutter up your luggage with innumerable accessories for each change of costume.

Check over your present wardrobe carefully before you do your shopping. You can fill your cruise clothes needs more economically that way. Another good rule, Miss North finds, is that of buying your cruise wardrobe with a view to its possible use for sports and resort life next summer. That practice automatically enables you to spread its cost over two seasons instead of one.

As for materials, such fabrics as tulle, velvet, lamé and metallics will crush, wrinkle, or tarnish on a cruise. Lace, knit, linen, and other materials are smart and more practical. A supply of stockings is essential and you'll want a pair of good walking shoes for explorations in foreign ports. A large handbag will be handy for travelers cheques, sun glasses, and other travel odds and ends.

This winter's cruise styles call for more feminine wardrobes and therefore more formal ones, Miss North points out. For daytime wear in Havana, Nassau, and Caribbean ports you will want at least two knit costumes, two or more spectator sports dresses, and washable sports frocks. Pastel woolens will be the thing for Bermuda.

Two or more gala evening dresees are good. If you prefer you may wear either chiffon or semi-formals for formal dinner wear and still be perfectly correct. As for sports wear, it's safe as a rule to limit the wearing of active sports attire to the games it was designed for.

Music Called Aid In World Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Increasing interest in music in all parts of Canada was interpreted as a broadening and unifying factor by Sir Ernest MacMillan, Dean of the Faculty of Music in the University of Toronto and Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music in his address at the graduation exercises of the Conservatory recently.

The teaching of music may well encourage individual freedom in thinking and living, said Dr. Duncan McArthur, Deputy Minister of Education, who sounded a warning against enslavement to a material world and to mass thinking.

The power of music is not restricted by race or tongue, he continued, but is pre-eminently international.

Soviet to Curb Record Flights As Safety Step

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Government, to safeguard pilots, will be "extremely severe" henceforth toward permitting record flight attempts.

At a reception yesterday for three Soviet women fliers who set a women's distance mark in September, Joseph Stalin, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, said the lives of pilots "are more precious to us than any records no matter how great or renowned they might be."

The words, published in today's newspapers, aroused interest in view of the announcement Oct. 22 that Alexander M. Bryandinsky, noted Soviet navigator, had been killed in an airplane crash.

The women—Valentina Grizadubova, Capt. Paulina Osipenko, and Lieut. Marina Raskova—flew nonstop 4,031 miles. Their achievement was hailed as of "immense defense significance" and they were called models of the free and adventurous life of Soviet womanhood.

Holland Taxes Raised By Arms and Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Rising taxes in the Netherlands during the past four years reflect the rising costs of unemployment relief, job-providing schemes and increased armaments.

On an income of 1,000 florins (about $540) a year the maximum direct taxation is 1.33 per cent while on an income of 10,000 florins a year it is 13.06 per cent. Taxation of millionaires—those with an annual income of 500,000 florins—rises as high as 45.12 per cent.

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● **EVERY WEDNESDAY** to Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I., Puerto Colombia (Barranquilla), Cartagena, Colombia, S. A. and the Panama Canal Zone. **15 Days . . $175 up.**

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NEW YORK

Army Issues Air Challenge: Warplane Flies at 354 MPH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — A six-mile-a-minute warplane is the Army's immediate answer to European rivalry for speed supremacy in the air.

A 360-mile flight in 61 minutes from Dayton, Ohio, to Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 27 by Lieut. Benjamin S. Kelsey lifted the wraps from a pursuit ship about which the Air Corps previously had little to say.

The plane, the Curtiss P-37, already has passed the experimental stage. An initial squadron of 13 soon will be delivered, officials said.

Without halting to gloat over the P-37, the Army intends to announce in a few days another and presumably even faster plane. Designated the P-40, it is an experimental job, and most details will not be disclosed for the present.

Answer to Rivals

Both Germany and Great Britain have combat planes for which they have boasted even greater speed than that attained by the P-37. But the Air Corps has a ready answer.

Lieutenant Kelsey's flight and earlier trials, which were kept secret, were made with full military equipment. Germany claimed some 380 miles an hour for its Messerschmitt, but reports here are that it was stripped for racing. Although Britain's Spitfire exceeded 400 miles an hour, it was aided by a 75-mile tail-wind, American officials contended.

Officials took particular satisfaction in the performance of the American plane because high-powered bombers, both here and abroad, have been threatening to outspeed pursuit ships, whose primary function is to intercept bombers.

The Navy's new $1,000,000 experimental bomber has completed a 14-hour, non-stop flight from San Diego, Calif., to the naval air station here. Carrying a crew of 15, the huge craft is said to be capable of flying 4,000 miles without refueling.

All-Metal Craft

The Army's new pursuit plane is an all-metal, low winger monoplane, with single engine and single seat. It is similar to the Curtiss P-36 pursuit, 210 of which are being delivered to the Army. Officials credit the new plane with a high rate of climb and great maneuverability.

The Army also has ordered a squadron of fighting planes of another type, the Bell "Airacuda," which has two motors, propellers in the rear, six guns, including two aircraft cannon and a crew of five.

Its speed has not been announced, but the War Department said it was believed sufficient to overhaul and vanquish any modern bomber now in production.

What 45 Cents and an Idea Did

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 28 (AP)—Seven years ago, John Pedersen was out of work, possessed of 45 cents but was the father of an idea. Today, he can and is building houses and selling them on a basis of no down payment and no interest on the unpaid balance.

His plan operates thus:

Owner of a tract of land, he builds low-cost homes and turns them over to clients, who pay monthly installments ranging from $17.50 to $25.

The payments continue for two years, after which the client may take a 99-year lease at monthly rentals ranging from $1.25 to $6 plus taxes and upkeep. Or, he may purchase the property outright, obtaining financing wherever he chooses, the two years' payment being applied on the purchase price. Mr. Pedersen sells for $1,000 cash, $1,500 on time payments.

He built 25 houses of this type in 1937 and 30 this year.

It all started one bleak afternoon when Mr. and Mrs. Pedersen stood looking at some oilcloth, wondering whether to spend their last 45 cents on it or supper. They finally bought the oilcloth and put Mr. Pedersen's idea—that oilcloth would make excellent curtain tiebacks—to work. They made up a supply, sold them to neighbors, and were back in a few hours to a good supper.

Soon they were selling tiebacks by the thousands.

Mr. Pedersen bought a 45-acre farm near Racine, found a city man didn't make such a good farmer, and decided to sub-divide and go into the real estate business.

Mr. Pedersen saw quickly that lot buyers weren't successful in building their own houses, so he began erecting plain but durable houses for sale.

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Twice a year sale—come in and stock up with plenty of these popular stockings. Remember, Christmas isn't far away!

STREET FLOOR

Plastics Improve Aircraft Design By Light Weight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Aircraft and motor industries will be revolutionized in the next few years by the full development of plastic materials, according to a forecast during the conference of the Society of Chemical Industry here.

Plastics, Dr. V. E. Yarsley declared, give the engineer remarkable help in saving weight in airplane design. "In home and factory synthetic plastic materials will soon be as familiar to the 'handyman' as are the plank of wood and metal board today," he said.

Simultaneous with Dr. Yarsley's pronouncement was the statement issued from London that the Bakelite Company has produced a new type of laminated sheet which can be made in a variety of simple sections, corrugations or channels. This new material is expected to be of considerable importance in aircraft manufacture. The plastic sheets are very tough. They resist chemicals and moisture and weigh only half as much as aluminum.

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CHAIRS

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If you are undecided as to just where to start the refurnishing of a room, begin by replacing some of the old chairs with new ones. Fix up one corner of the room with a group of interesting design—and form the nucleus of an entirely new room.

See the displays of chairs at stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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REFURNISH YOUR HOME ONE ROOM AT A TIME

British Record Office Observes Centenary

Great and good Friend
Written at Philadelphia this 25th day of August in the Year of our Lord 1795.
G. Washington
TERRA WESTIN: filet Rolf
Secretary of State

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Washington Letter

Written in 1795 concerning a treaty with Great Britain.

The British Record Office

Which contains many historical official documents of centuries ago.

Domesday Book 900 Years Old Among Britain's Record Relics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—Just 100 years have gone by since Parliament passed an Act establishing a central Public Record Office for the safe custody of official documents previously scattered in a large number of institutions.

Marking the anniversary, the Duke and Duchess of Kent attended the centenary celebrations at the record office yesterday with some 1,000 guests in attendance. Sir Wilfrid Greene, Master of the Rolls, presided.

In Chancery Lane, close to the Law courts, stands this palatial stone building in which original documents, enshrining the history of England from the Norman Conquest to the present day, are seen.

The nine-century-old Domesday Book itself is there. It is in two volumes each the size of an ancient family Bible. The broad parchment pages are yellow with age, yet still easily legible. The hand-written letterpress in Latin is neatly inscribed. Thumb marks on some of the sheets may have been those of William the Conqueror himself, the King who had the volumes compiled in order to record all the land-holdings in his realm. The record tells what each farm and manor produced including the number of the plows employed so as to make it easy to tax the possessors.

Bound in Leather

Originally called the "Book of Winchester" the locality where it was first kept, it had in the twelfth century became known as that of "Domesday" (Day of Judgment) because no appeal from its record was permitted.

Both volumes are in leathern bindings of later date than the pages. The smaller one is known to have been rebound in the year 1320. That year's "Issue Roll" (public account book) which is also in the Record Office, tells how a payment of three shillings and fourpence was made to William le Bokbyndere of London for "the binding and repair of the book of Domesday."

Another famous document the original of which is in the Record Office, is the Magna Carta Indenture. King John by this document in the year 1215 empowered Robert Fitz Walter together with 12 named earls and barons to hold the City and Tower of London until the Runnymede Charter for the "liberties and Security of the Realm" should have been fulfilled.

"The Scrap of Paper," as the Belgian Treaty of 1839 has been called, which was the immediate cause of Britain's entering the war in 1914, is yet another document preserved in the Record Office. The signatures and red wax seals on green silk tape attached to it are on the one part those of Lord Palmerston for England, Count Senfft for Austria, Count Sebastiani for France, Baron Billow for Prussia, Count Pozzo di Borgo for Russia, and on the other part that of M. Sylvain van de Weyer for Belgium.

Among American records which are there in original, three stand out. One is a letter from George Washington dated Aug. 25, 1795, concerning exchange of ratifications of a treaty with Britain of "amity, commerce, and navigation."

Olive Branch

Another is what is known as "The Olive Branch Petition." This was a letter addressed on July 8, 1775, to King George III from the representatives in Congress assembled of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. It was a last endeavor by American moderates, led by John Dickinson, to save the English-speaking world from that fratricidal strife which eventually split it asunder, incidentally, however, also resulting in forming the United States of America. A third is a sketch map of the Ohio River, drawn by George Washington in 1753-4.

The letter tells how the signatories had been compelled to arm in their own defense, but how they deprecated further loss of life and how they prayed for the repeal of objectionable British statutes so that opportunity might be restored to them to show the "devotion becoming the most dutiful subjects and the most affectionate colonists."

These are curiosities of history. But the Public Record Office is much more than the repository of such treasures, priceless as they may be. It contains besides many millions of official documents—there are more than 1,000,000 reports of law cases alone. Some of the most interesting of these documents are what are known as "pipe rolls" so called from the flexible books of parchment on which these records are inscribed, volumes each of which resembles a pipe when rolled up. These pipe rolls contain State accounts going back for 700 years. Every department of State has contributed its archives. These have all been catalogued and arranged so as to make it possible to consult them.

The Record Office has thus become a gathering place of students who dig in its vast collections for first-hand historical information, lawyers who rely upon it for legal precedents, economists who find almost inexhaustible materials bearing upon questions of wealth and poverty among generations that have gone. The section containing what are known as "manorial records" that is, title deeds, land transfers and other documents from local muniment rooms contain by themselves a wealth of information on local history which village societies throughout Britain are increasingly taking up.

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Domesday Book

A page in the historic work regarding Herefordshire.

Tribesmen Taught Saving of Trees In Kenya Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOMBASA, Kenya Colony—It is about 20 years since the organization known as "The Men of the Trees," was called into being by an official of the Forest Department of Kenya Colony. In the highlands of Kenya dwells the Kikuyu tribe, which at that time was locally known as "Forest Destroyers" on account of its shifting and wasteful methods of agriculture. Whenever its members required new lands they simply cut down a portion of virgin forest, burned the trees, planted their seeds, and reaped two crops, after which they abandoned the site to take up yet another area.

This process of forest destruction was repeated again and again until the whole countryside became denuded of trees. When the Forest Department appointed Mr. Richard St. Barbe Baker to be conservator there, he at once set about to right matters. He called meetings of the native chiefs and patiently explained to them the evils of forest destruction and the importance of planting trees in bare spaces.

These men grasped the situation, for they were aware that their womenfolk had to go long distances to fetch firewood with which to cook their food, and they easily realized that the day was not far off when there would be a wood famine in the land. But it was to the young men, the fighters that the work of planting was given.

On an appointed day 3,000 young stalwarts of the tribe met at Mr. Baker's camp, each man carrying his spear and shield. Tactfully Mr. Baker addressed the meeting and made an earnest appeal to them to start a new movement which should for ever banish their present name of "Forest Destroyers." Finally, he called for volunteers willing to plant 10 trees each year and to take care of trees generally everywhere.

That day 50 volunteers came forward, and a badge of membership was tied to their left wrist to remind them of their obligation. Later on the Scout ideal was added—to do a good deed each day, and a secret sign and password was instituted to safeguard the organization, now called "The Men of the Trees."

Today there are thousands of Kikuyus wearing the badge of membership, and they are known as the "Forest Scouts of Kenya."

Youths Grow Beards For African Centenary

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—A "bus boys' beaver club" has beeen formed by young municipal bus drivers and conductors who pledged themselves to grow beards before the end of the year.

This is one of the developments in the beard growing campaign being carried on all over the country to make the celebrations in connection with the "Voortrekker Centenary Celebrations" as realistic as possible.

After Voting for 50 Years Brothers Seek Citizenship

BROOKVILLE, Pa. (AP) — Two aged brothers who have resided in this nation since 1871, have held elective offices and have voted for a half century, have asked the Jefferson County Court to grant them citizenship.

The Court denied the petitions, citing an act of 1906, and ruled the brothers had been too tardy in making the move. The brothers have now asked the Court to reconsider its action and "reinstate" them to the citizenship they mistakenly claimed so many years.

Japan Denounced In Tagore's Note To Japanese Poet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet, and the first and only Asiatic Nobel Prize winner in literature, has sent the following statement to the Japanese poet, Yone Noguchi, condemning Japanese aggression and Pan-Asiaticism:

"The doctrine of 'Asia for Asia,' which you enunciate, has, as an instrument of political blackmail, all the virtues of the lesser Europe which I repudiate, and nothing of the larger humanity that makes us one across the barriers of political labels and divisions.

'Inevitable Means'

"With all the deadly methods learned from the West and launching a ravaging war on the Chinese humanity, Japan is infringing every moral principle, on which civilization is based. When you speak of 'the inevitable means,' terrible though it is, for establishing a new great world in the Asiatic Continent—signifying I suppose, the bombing of Chinese women and children and the desecration of ancient temples and universities as a means of saving China for Asia—you are ascribing to humanity a way of life, which is not even inevitable among the animals, and would certainly not apply to the East, in spite of her occasional aberrations. You are building your conception of Asia, which would be raised on a tower of skulls."

Proceeding, Dr. Tagore refers to the "betrayal of intellectuals" which is a dangerous symptom of our age. In the West even in the critical days of war-madness there was never any dearth of great men, who could raise their voice above the din of battle and defy their own warmongers in the name of humanity. Such men had suffered, but they never betrayed the conscience of the people they represented, he said. The poet hopes that artists and thinkers of Japan will not succumb to the military swaggerers.

Referring to China, the poet observes, "China is unconquerable. Her civilization under the dauntless leadership of Marshall Chiang Kai-shek is displaying marvellous resources; the desperate loyalty of her peoples, united as never before, is creating a new age for that land. No temporary defeats can ever crush her fully aroused spirit.

The World Hangs Back

"Unfortunately the rest of the world is almost cowardly in any adequate expression of its judgment owing to ugly possibilities it may be hatching for its own future, and those who are bent upon doing mischief are left alone to defile their history and blacken their reputation for all time to come. But such impunity in the long run bodes disaster."

In conclusion the poet refers to a recent writing of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who said that Japan was making many ghosts of immemorial work of Chinese art, or irreplaceable Chinese institutions of great peace-loving communites, drugged, tortured, and destroyed.

"Who will lay the ghosts? The Japanese and the Chinese people, let us hope, will join hands together, in no distant future, in wiping off the memories of a bitter past. True Asiatic humanity will be reborn. Poets will raise their song and be unashamed, one believes, to declare their faith again in human destiny which cannot admit of a scientific mass production of fratricide."

Japan Warns France to Halt Armament Flow Into China

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP)—A Foreign Office statement today said Premier Prince Konoye had warned France that Japan "might be compelled to take measures" if the French continue to supply China with arms.

It was believed this meant possible occupation of Hainan Island, just off the South China Coast, one of the points of the French sphere of influence and a strategic approach to the center of the vast French Oriental possessions.

Yotaro Sugimura, Japanese Ambassador to Paris, protested in Paris and, the statement said, Premier Konoye told French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry that Japan was "gravely concerned with a possible development in the situation."

Voluntary Proposal

The Foreign Office statement on Franco-Japanese relations said Premier Konoye had reminded Ambassador Henry that France some months ago had proposed voluntarily to halt the flow of munitions through Indo-China. But, the Premier said, France failed to do this and twice thereafter Japan asked it "to reconsider."

"Reliable information shows," the statement continued, "that the most important route left for transportation of arms to Chiang (China's generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek) is through French Indo-China, and China is reported active there.

"Our Government are therefore gravely concerned with the possible development of the situation."

The statement said Ambassador Sugimura had requested that France immediately prohibit transportation of war supplies through Indo-China and gave warning that "in case the French Government fail to take such measures Japan might be compelled in self-defense to take such measures as she deems necessary."

No Treaty Violation

Japanese spokesmen in the past have declared repeatedly that Japanese occupation of Hainan—Chinese territory—would not violate the Franco-Japanese Treaty of 1907 in which each Nation promised to respect the other's sphere of influence in China. Neither, Japanese have said, would it contravene the Franco-Chinese Treaty of 1907 in which China recognized French special interests in Hainan.

[Narrow-gauge railways join Hanoi, French Indo-China, with China's southwestern Provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi. Since the Japanese captured Canton a week ago these constitute China's only rail connections with the outside world. With all China's major ports held by Japan and the entire coast blockaded, its only other possible channels for war supplies are highways joining Yunnan and British Burma and the long overland caravan trails linking its northwest with Soviet Russia.]

France Denies Traffic

PARIS (AP)—A Japanese protest to France against alleged shipments of arms to China through French Indo-China brought a reiterated denial Oct. 28 that such a traffic existed.

The Foreign Office expressed "surprise" that Japan again should protest. When Tokyo made similar accusations early this year, a spokesman said it "was unable to substantiate" them.

Chinese to 'Fight On' in West, Says General Chiang Message

HONG KONG, Oct. 28 (AP) — A Central News Agency (Chinese) dispatch from Chungking today said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had declared China would fight on and that "a decisive battle" between a united China and the Japanese armies would be fought west of the present area of Japanese conquest.

The dispatch quoted a telegram sent by the Chinese leader—presumably from new headquarters somewhere west of fallen Hankow—to the People's Central Political Council at Chungking, provisional capital.

General Chiang's telegram reaffirmed China's decision to continue resistance until ultimate victory is achieved. It discounted the loss of Canton and Hankow and said Japan's "desperate invasion of South China was prompted by realization of the danger of exhaustion of her strength."

It said the "decisive battle" would be fought west of the Canton-Hankow and Peiping-Hankow Railways—both partially in Japan's possession—according to a carefully prepared Chinese plan.

Demand Resistance

A group of prominent, leftist-inclined Chinese, disturbed at the possibility of a peace with Japan, meanwhile demanded continued Chinese resistance and Chinese cooperation wtih Soviet Russia.

The demand was telegraphed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, military and civil chieftain of the Nationalist Government, Lin Sen, President of the Government, and Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Council.

It was signed by Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese republic and stepmother of Sun Fo; Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister; Madame Liao Chung-kai, member of the Kuomintang (government party) Central Executive Committee; and George Hsu Chien, Former Minister of Justice.

The message of the Hong Kong group asked the Central Government to adopt the policy of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen of co-operation with the Soviet Union and the appointment of outstanding military commanders for the defense of Kwangtung to keep the Japanese from expanding their Canton foothold.

Called Inconsistent

It said that the advocacy of peace by Wang Ching-wei, a member of Chiang's Supreme War Council and President of the Political Council, was entirely inconsistent with the will of the people.

A manifesto was expected in connection with a quarterly meeting of the National Political Council, where official quarters acknowledged that a stronger peace faction might emerge.

They said the stand of Communist delegates was awaited with deep interest. Communists have urged a long-term, united front resistance.

Civilian Zone Set Up

HANKOW, Oct. 28 (AP)—The conquering Japanese, clinching control of Hankow, yesterday shot scores of Chinese soldiers or civilians taken for soldiers and proposed to establish a new civilian refugee zone.

Twenty uniformed and civilian-garbed Chinese were executed within sight of the United States Yangtze River patrol flagship Luzon.

The Japanese Army proposed that the 100,000 Chinese non-residents of former foreign concessions—who had crowded there rather than flee the city with thousands of others ahead of the Japanese occupation—should go back to their homes.

This proposal evidenced a desire of the Japanese to get the Hankow populace out of the foreign-influenced areas.

Although details of the plan were unavailable, it was reliably understood the Japanese command offered to keep its troops out of the designated civilian district, leaving only military police there to maintain order.

It was further understood that officials of the International Refugee Committee would be permitted free access to the proposed Japanese-guarded civilian zone to supervise feeding and care of the needy.

Hankow, 24 hours after the occupation, was generally calm and quiet. During the transition from Chinese to Japanese control there was no disorder in the former foreign concessions. This was due largely to the presence along the waterfront of the American and British gunboats and shore patrols of American and British sailors.

Strictly Chinese districts of the city still were virtually deserted.

Japanese planes today scattered leaflets in English and Chinese. The English leaflets belatedly urged foreigners to take shelter during street fighting and warned them that the Japanese were prepared to search for and remove any Chinese soldiers harbored on foreign property. The Chinese leaflets announced Japanese occupation of the Canton area.

Sienning Captured

SHANGHAI, Oct. 28 (AP)—Japanese troops captured Sienning, 50 miles south of fallen Hankow, today and established a spearhead for an advance down the Hankow-Canton railway toward strategic Yochow.

The invaders thus followed up their conquest of Hankow by slashing off a vast swampy area.

Japanese reports said their warplanes and field guns exacted an "inestimable toll" from the Chinese in their "strategic" retreat, which was being turned into a virtual rout. The Army Command estimated 130 Chinese divisions were withdrawing westward from the Hankow area.

From Macheng, 50 miles northeast of Hankow, another Japanese column was driving westward and claimed to have taken Hwangan, 35 miles distant.

Bombs Dropped in Sea Guide British Planes

LONDON (AP)—British air liners and flying boats crossing the Atlantic may shortly carry "bombs."

The "bombs" are intended to be dropped on the sea, so that pilots can check on their drift. Often they fly for hours without sighting a ship to enable them to make a drift calculation. Experimental bombs now being tested explode on impact with the water and throw off enough white foam to be visible from a great height.

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Initiative Vote Opposed By Pacific Coast Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Washington, Oregon, and California each has an initiative proposal on the Nov. 8 ballot designed by its backers "to assure peaceful and intelligent relationship between employer, employee, and the public."

Organized labor officials in each state contend that the initiatives proposed are harmful to labor's basic right under the Wagner Labor Law to collective bargaining, and further argue that powerful employer-groups have framed the proposals to "strangle" labor.

In each State the initiative is slightly different, but the purpose appears to be the same—to reduce the amount of violence witnessed from Seattle to San Diego, from waterfront to farms, in labor relations, to curb lockouts and strikes to a minimum; to form the basis of settlement of disputes before they break into lockouts or strikes, and to insure "peaceful" picketing by persons actually on strike.

As far as can be discovered, there has been no definite co-operation between the proponents of the proposals, nor has CIO or AFL labor risen to make the issue coastwide in any centralized drive against it.

How Proposals Line Up

Here are the three proposals facing the voters:

In the State of Washington the issue is No. 130 and is specifically sponsored by two groups, the Women of Washington, and the Associated Farmers. Its purpose is stated as regulation of labor strikes and employer lockouts.

Sponsors declare it will prevent interruption of employment, obstruction of production, trade, and commerce, and occurrence of strikes, unless such strikes are approved by a majority of the employees involved.

Opponents assail the measure, stating it destroys civil rights guaranteed under both the federal and state constitution. The proposal says, "Neither strike nor lockout shall be permitted unless for a period of 30 days from the date of submission of written demands to the employer the union shall have attempted in good faith through negotiations, mediation or conciliation to reach an agreement or settlement with said employer . . . and no strike shall be permitted until the employees directly concerned shall have been informed of the issues upon which a strike may be called and a majority of such employees shall have approved of such a strike."

A secret ballot is provided for the employees under the direction and supervision of the County auditor which shall determine whether or not the employees shall strike following attempts to settle the dispute through the 30-day period set aside. There shall be no picketing during the 30 days.

In the case of employers, lockouts are made unlawful during the 30 days but it does not require the employer to operate if, in the ordinary course of events, economic condtions or other happenings outside the labor dispute may require a shutdown.

If the proposal is passed it may go to the State Supreme Court for review, labor leaders declare.

In Oregon

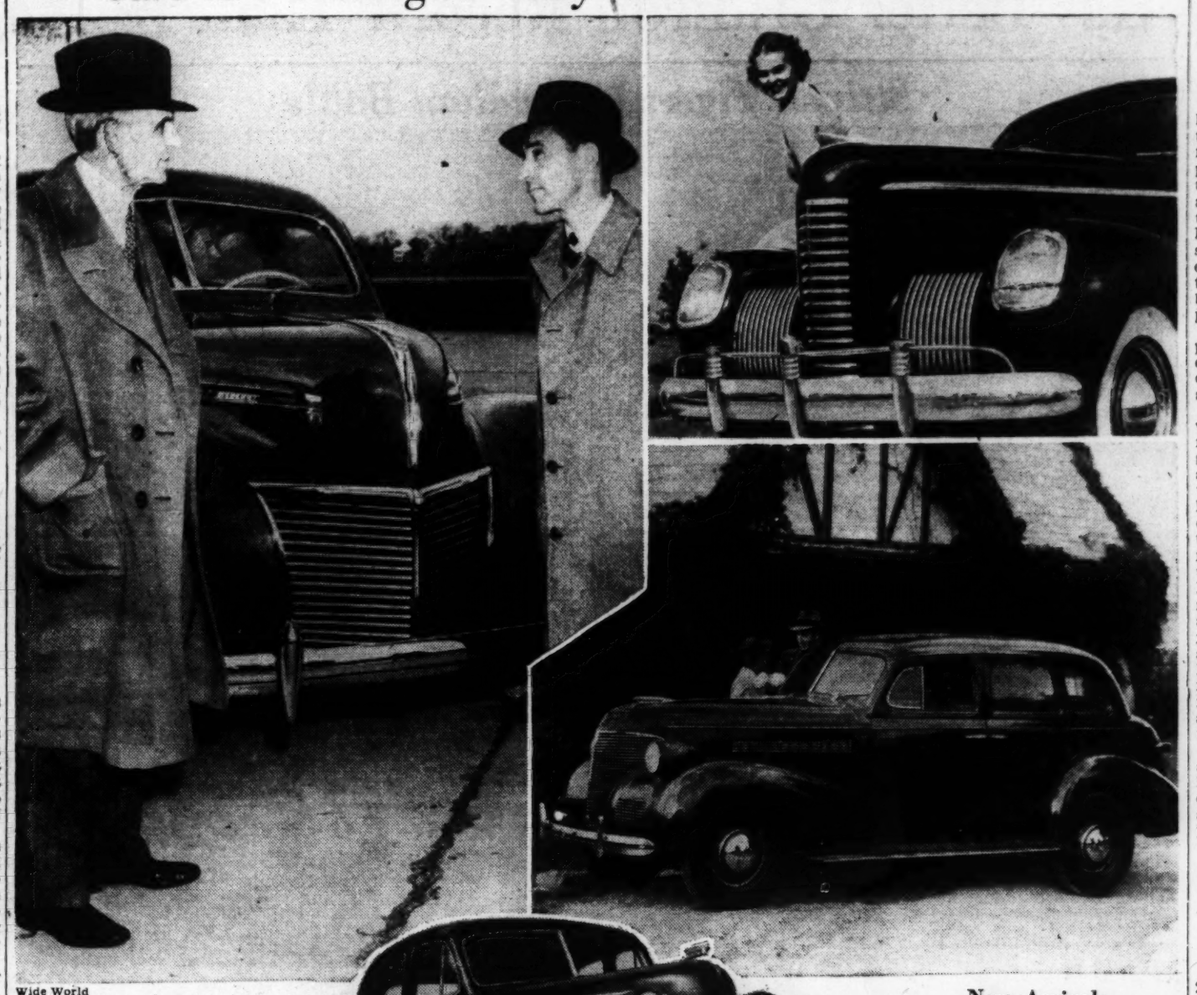
In Oregon, the proposal is entitled "A Bill Regulating Picketing and Boycotting by Labor Groups and Organizations," composed of eight sections. Five of these are explanations of the plans and purposes while three designate the administration and penalties for violation. Seen as the most important and key section is the first of the eight which specifically defines the term "labor dispute."

In California, proposal No. 1 is popularly called "the picket regulating proposition." But in effect it is more than that. Farm and business groups say it merely seeks to limit and restrict picketing, keeping it peaceful and restricting picketing to a maximum of only two in front of a doorway.

Labor leaders declare that the proposal would practically forbid workers to strike, and would prevent employees from using collective bargaining measures to secure better conditions — thereby "fixing maximum wages" and destroying labor unions.

The California Committee for Peace in Employment Relations, backing the proposal, declares it protects the employees as well as employer. Instead, the proposal provides for two kinds of strikes:

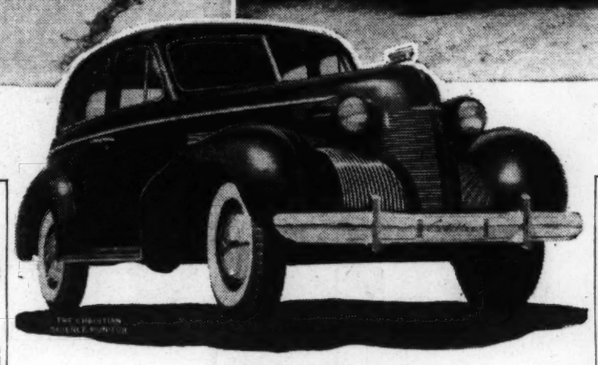
Cars Are Getting so They All but Drive Themselves



Wide World

Three Fords
Left Henry, right Edsel, center their new model, the Mercury.

New Arrivals
Top: 1939 Nash distinctive in new dress. Bottom: Chevrolet Master De Luxe Sedan for 1939.



A New Cadillac
This is the "61" Touring Sedan designed for operating economy and riding comfort.

New Car Models Show Trend To Greater Ease of Control

Motors and Motorways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The engineering tendency toward "automatic control" in 1939 automobiles, three more makes of which rolled off the assembly lines this week for public presentations, today caused Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Harvard Traffic Research Bureau, to envisage a pending era of motorcars steered by unseen hands, of highway lighting controlled by invisible eyes, and shortwave radio warnings eliminating highway collisions.

Peering into the automotive future, Dr. McClintock saw the possibility of eliminating the skidding peril by the application of chemical preparations to insure bone-dry pavements, two-way radios in all cars to give warnings of other cars approaching, highway intersections and curves and highway lighting operated by photo-electric cells that automatically increase the intensity of lighting on that portion of a highway that is actually being used at the time.

These developments, seemingly miraculous only to those who are out of touch of modern research laboratories, declared Dr. McClintock, can be accomplished by electric cables buried in the pavement with radiations related to control mechanism within the vehicles. At the same time, he held it possible to take the steering of a car around a curve out of the control of the driver to keep the car centered over an electric cable and foolproofed against collisions.

"Photo-electric cells," Dr. McClintock pointed out, "could be employed to operate mechanism that would automatically reduce the speed of cars at vital points and at such times when cars approach each other and when cars approach too close to others ahead. It is also possible to develop two-way radio to operate warning lights on dashboards when another car is approaching an intersection."

Dr. McClintock declared that developments of the type referred to by him may sound fantastic at the moment . . . but so did many other inventions that are now commonly used in 1939 automobiles, he concluded.

* * *

Three Newcomers

The three cars rolling into dealer showrooms for public inspection this week were Chevrolet, Oldsmobile and Nash. Nash is re-emphasizing, in a more developed stage, its system of air-conditioning and winter heating which enables the family "to leave coats at home in the middle of winter."

Like the air-conditioned home, Nash cars are air-conditioned in summer with outside air filtered and circulated through the car under natural pressure or by automatic fans. At the same time, the devitalized air is forced out of the car through the rear windows left slightly opened. This system was launched in 1938 cars and is considerably improved for 1939.

In winter, the outside air coming in through an open cowl, is heated and circulated through the car in such a way as to insure an even temperature in front and back seat compartments. The "Weather Eye" as it is called, gauges the need for more or less heat inside the car according to the changes in temperature outside.

Nash also declares the neck-craning is eliminated by extra windshield vision, new-type friction hand-brake releases grip instantly, quick-look dials tell speeds at instant glance, no-roll equipment prevents car from slipping back on hills without foot-brake, starter is in the clutch, and gearshift is on steering column, if desired.

Sleek lines, new streamlined radiator front, and a "hurricane power" engine with overdrive or automatic fourth-speed forward makes the 1939 Nash by far the best car ever produced by this company. Factory prices announced this week start at $770 for the Lafayette business coupe and run to $1235 for the four-door Ambassador Eight.

* * *

An Oldsmobile Six

Three smart new Oldsmobiles for 1939—two Sixes and an Eight—all offer a fresh new note in modern streamline styling and much that is new in mechanical design.

Among the high points of interest in the cars with which Oldsmobile starts its forty-second model year are:

1—Addition to the line of a brand-new six-cylinder car which brings Oldsmobile quality to the low-price field.

2—Introduction on all models of the "Rhythmic Ride," a new perfection of roadability and riding comfort resulting from Quadri-Coil springing in combination with four separate stabilizing factors built into the chassis.

3—Attainment of perfect steering geometry through a new hook-up employing a relay link with twin tie-rods of equal length, termed "dual center-control steering."

4—Introduction of Handi-Shift as standard equipment—a replacement of the conventional gear shift lever by a short, horizontal manual shift arm on the steering column.

5—Continuation as an optional extra on all models of Oldsmobile's automatic safety transmission which provides important added advantages in performance, operating economy and ease of control.

The low-priced Six, known as the Series Sixty, is powered with a newly developed "Econo-Master" engine of 90-brake horsepower designed to provide top flight performance at minimum operating cost. A large Six, developing 95 horsepower and with a wheelbase of 120 inches, is designated the Series Seventy, while the 110-horsepower straight Eight on the same wheelbase has been named the Series Eighty.

* * *

New Chevrolets

Two new models, a master deluxe four-passenger coupe and a master 85-horsepower business coupe are added to Chevrolet's 1939 lines now in dealer showrooms.

The major mechanical improvements for 1939 are the new vacuum gearshift with sterring column control, optional on both series at nominal extra cost, and the new perfected knee-action riding system on the master deluxe. This improvement includes an entirely new knee-action mechanism, triple-tested, precision-built, and tailored as a unit to the car, to assure maximum riding comfort over all roads.

The new Chevrolet is longer and lower in appearance. This is accomplished by the new design of fenders, wheels, running boards, and hood, as well as by a new window treatment .The lower corners of the latter appear practically square, thus effecting a continuous straight-line appearance at the bottom of the side windows.

The hood extends forward from the cowl in a smooth, unbroken surface, curving down gracefully at the front to meet the new radiator grille. The new construction of the top and side panels, from a single piece of sheet steel without hinged or riveted joint, accentuates its clean-cut sleekness.

New and larger headlamps are cradled in the valleys between fender crowns and hood, being mounted directly to low pads embossed in the fenders themselves. The lamps are longer, larger in diameter, farther apart and closer to the ground than in 1938, and their new lenses light more of the road. The new mounting makes them less vulnerable to damage, and reduces service costs in the event of excessive damage to fenders. Horizontal and vertical adjustment of the beam is simple and positive, being accomplished from outside, above the fender.

The 1939 wheels are new. They have four wide spokes instead of eight narrower ones, as in 1938, and their design is flatter. There is ⅝ inch less distance between the tire wall and the hub cap crown, a feature which not only accentuates the flatness of the wheel but protects the hub caps from flying gravel and marring against high curbs.

Fascist Propaganda Charged; Radio Board Clips License

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27—The Federal Communications Commission has just granted radio station WHOM of Jersey City a 90-day extension of its license, instead of for the customary six months, because of charges that the station has been used for the dissemination of "Fascist propaganda" and of "anti-Semitism."

The Commission's legal staff reported that it had received various protests that the station was permitting radio talks in Italian, German, and Arabic, some of which were described as "vicious fascist propaganda designed to stir up opposition against American Italians not loyal to the Fascist form of government now existing in Italy and to arouse anti-Semitic sentiment."

The station, which is owned by the New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, announced that it has discontinued the offending program. It did not deny, however, that it had given time to an Italian speaker who praised Fascism, slandered the Jews, and attempted to stir up support for the Italian form of government among Italo-Americans.

The Commission's action was taken after the legal staff had reported that the program, known as "The Cry of the Race," was against public interest.

In view of the protests and the admission, the Federal Communications Commission has announced from Washington that it will officially investigate the station and its programs. This, it was said, was the first time in the history of American broadcasting that a station's license has been challenged on the grounds of permitting foreign propaganda.

Some observers found it especially interesting that station WHOM is in the territory of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, who has aroused a storm of protest over his allegedly Fascist tendencies in the suppression of free speech and assembly.

The station also revealed that it had been asked by an unidentified person to broadcast a shortwave address by a prominent Nazi official from Germany, but that it refused to do so.

The protest and charges against station WHOM recalled to radio men that this was not the first time that radio programs in Italian over American stations have offended American and democratic sensibilities.

It was recalled that during the Ethiopian invasion and more recently during the Italian support of the Franco rebellion in Spain, Italian speakers mocked the attempt of democracies to halt the continued violation of international treaties, laws, and understandings. It has frequently been charged that Italo-American programs have shown far more interest in Fascist ideals and successes than in purely American ones.

Jobs in Canada Gain for Month; Down for Year

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (CP)—Employment in Canada was at a higher level on Oct. 1 than on Sept. 1, but was lower than on Oct. 1, 1937, according to figures released Oct. 26 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On Oct. 1, this year, 10,983 reporting firms employed 1,119,291 persons, compared with 1,104,865 the previous month, while on the corresponding date last year the pay roll of 10,398 firms aggregated 1,197,647 workers.

Compared with Sept. 1, considerable improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan. In Alberta there was no general change. Firms in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia reported reduced activity. In comparison with Oct. 1, 1937, employment was at a lower level except in Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces.

Manufacturing was quieter at Oct. 1 than in the preceding month, the greatest losses in employment being those of a seasonal character in lumber and food canning. On the other hand, textiles showed further pronounced improvement. Among the nonmanufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, trade and services reported considerable increased activity, while communications and services showed seasonal curtailment.

Indiana Farmers Oppose U. S. Plan

BLOOMFIELD, Ind. (AP) — Hill farmers of eastern Greene County prepared to put before President Roosevelt a petition protesting against a Government plan to buy up their farms over a 136,000-acre stretch in a $1,000,000 land utilization project.

The petitioners asked the Government to withdraw its project for buying land in six townships which the Bureau of Agriculture Economics has held unfit for farming and turning it into forest and pasture. They said the plan was "not desired in this area."

In its place, they proposed that the Department of Agriculture give them "various agricultural helps to make this a progressive farming community." Spokesmen explained they wanted not money but training in building up fertility of the eroded hill country.

Income Tax in 1799

An income tax was imposed in Great Britain in 1799 to finance the war against Napoleon.

'It Was a Great Idea and It Works'; Ford Farm Camp Director Pleased

DETROIT (AP)—Al Brown pushed his hat back on his head and watched a combine come down a field of soybeans in a cloud of dust.

"There were some things about it that I didn't think would work," he said. "But it was his idea, and it worked, right from start to finish, just like he said it would."

Al Brown is the director of Camp Legion, on the outskirts of suburban Dearborn, where 65 youths have toiled in the fields since last May, planting, cultivating, harvesting. The idea was Henry Ford's, and the 400 acres used for the camp were his, too, a half mile away from the farm where he was born.

"They were all city boys," Mr. Brown said. "They didn't know anything about farming. They know about it now. And they love it."

How were the crops?

He pointed to farm wagons loaded with corn, a pile of squash at the side of the road, hundreds of sacks of soybeans, onions, potatoes. "Couldn't be better," he said.

The camp will be expanded next year, Mr. Brown said. The army squad tents probably will be replaced with cottages. Perhaps there will be more boys, again all from needy families and preferably those of disabled war veterans. And there would be 86 different vegetables as compared with this year's 72.

Mr. Ford's idea, Mr. Brown explained, is that the factory and the farm should not be far apart. The harvest will be in by Nov. 1. Then the boys will enter the Ford Trade School, in the big Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company, a few miles away. If they succeed there, Mr. Brown said, they are assured of work.

With such training, he explained, the boys could make the most of Mr. Ford's idea, that a man should be able to work in a factory and have a plot to garden, where he could raise enough produce for his own needs. The Ford Company would furnish plots for its workers.

How did the boys take to it?

"That boy over there," Mr. Brown said, "is a good farmer. Level-headed. He's gained 16 pounds. He makes $2 a day. Most of it goes to his family. His father was gassed in the war and hasn't worked since. It's a help." Most of the boys, he said, had similar histories.

Village With 'Most Autos' Boasts 100 P. C. Traffic Score

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELWOOD, Ill.—The postmaster has time to read the postcards and the town pump squeaks rustily from constant use, but the incorporated village of Elwood, population 260, can no longer be termed a "one-horse town." The streets that once were dented by iron hoofs from the blacksmith's shoe shop are now smoothed by the tires of the 425 passenger cars and 103 trucks that were registered in 1937 by owners giving Elwood as their post-office address.

R. L. Polk & Company, directory publisher, says: "There is little question that Elwood has more cars and trucks per capita than any other town in the country."

Two rural mail routes out of Elwood touch the many surrounding farms and help to account for the great number of owners registered at this community. Together with this advantage, the farmers are highly motor-minded. They buy cars to haul their families and trucks to haul their crops, besides investing in farm machinery at the three agencies located in the village. Then, at the first stretch of manhood, the farmer's son usually demands a car of his own. So father gives son a portion of the acreage, the young man plants and harvests his crops, and soon the family limousine is moved over to make room in the garage for a streamlined newcomer, and the truck is parked in the corn crib.

Situated in Will County, 50 miles south of Chicago on U. S. Route 66, Elwood sleeps as soundly as any other midwestern village. The main street cuts a channel between the post office, two grocery stores, and two taverns on one side, and the hardware store, blacksmith shop, and barbershop on the other. Two grain elevators, four filling stations, and a restaurant hug the highway on the outskirts of town.

In true small-town tradition, Mrs Smith knows the family history of the Joneses down to the third cousins. The loafers sprawl on benches, the youngsters hang buggies on the church steeple on Halloween, and the Mayor officially sounds the siren on top of the Town Hall every Saturday at noon. The boys splash in the Old Swimmin' Hole, the Ladies Aid meets on Tuesday, and the stone calaboose down by the tracks houses hoboes on overnight stops.

A visitor would wonder how Elwood gained the distinction of being auto-soaked. There are no traffic lights, no through streets, and no restricted parking areas. The streets are unpaved, and the motorist can make a U-turn anywhere.

But let the visitor be on hand on Tuesday night. Each week the merchants sponsor a free, open-air movie in a vacant lot next to the barbershop. During the show the autos are packed from one side of the street to the other, with a narrow, crooked lane left in the middle. After the show, the motorized mass starts to untangle, and the peaceful little village is turned into a scene that resembles a traffic jam on Times Square.

For all its cars, Elwood boasts of a perfect record within the village itself.

The score to date: accidents 0; injured 0; killed 0;

Starting Point of Human Race Declared to Be in Central Africa

MILTON JUNCTION, Wis., Oct. 28 (AP)—Alonzo W. Pond, archaeologist and anthropologist, advances the theory that Central Africa was the cradle of the human race. His hypothesis is developed at length in a book published by the Logan Museum of Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

Under the rather pedestrian title, "prehistoric habitation sites in the Sahara and North Africa," Mr. Pond presents, with exciting implications, an analysis of Stone Age relics uncovered in the Great Desert. A mass of artifacts, colleected on four expeditions to Africa under the auspices of Beloit College, represents the culture of people who lived thousands of years before mankind learned to sow and reap.

"All the major phases of the Old Stone Age are represented in our African collections," Mr. Pond said. "In the heart of the Sahara we found stone tools of the most generalized type, the sort of things known to be 500,000 years old. The presence of coarse stone hatchets deep in the Sahara is positive proof that the desert once was much more suitable for both man and beast than it is today. It appears probable from our study that prehistoric man came across the Sahara thousands of years ago; that he followed the river valleys which are now dry oueds, or lines of oases. At the time of these 'migrations' there was, of course, much more moisture in the Sahara than now."

From the Mediterraneean to the Niger River, Mr. Pond and his colleagues examined more than 700,000 pieces of flint. From the location of the discoveries, he said, "we are able to state that prehistoric people crossed the Sahara from the south. When they reached the Atlas Mountains in the north, they moved east and west, until passes were located through the range.

"These natural migration routes led to the more fertile areas of the Barbary States, where food was abundant. Eventually, man reached Europe by way of Gibraltar, and came to both Europe and Asia by way of the Nile and Asia Minor.

"There is no indication that the land bridge which was supposed to have existed through Sicily and Italy to Africa was followed by Stone Age people."

Mr. Pond said he hoped one day to return to Africa and develop further his theory that somewhere in Central Africa science eventually will find the place of the dispersal of man.

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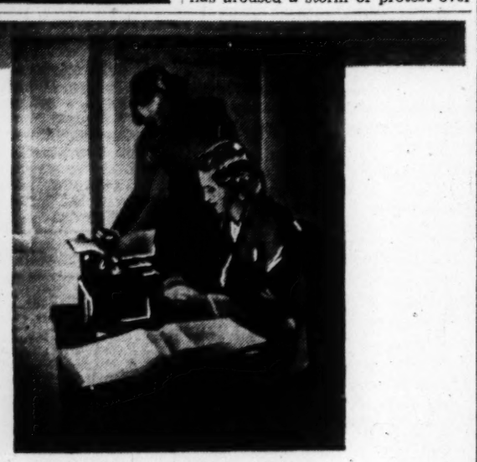

Secretarial Training

The well equipped young men and young women get first call for the attractive positions in the business world today. You can prepare yourself at schools advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Their courses include not only secretarial and executive training but also specific subjects such as advertising and accounting.

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Princeton's Eleven Has Better Gridiron Record Than Harvard Team on Paper

Last Major Game on Home Field for Crimson Eleven

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The last big game on the Harvard home schedule is booked for tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock when Princeton lines up against the Crimson footballers. The next two games see Chicago and Virginia invading, but the Maroons from the Big Ten and the Virginians are not rated on a par with the Tigers.

No championship is involved tomorrow other than the "Big Three" and neither team has much in the way of a record. Princeton has been beaten and tied and Harvard has been nothing more than "glorious in defeat." But for all that the game has possibilities for a thrilling spectacle.

Certainly no team in the country has tried harder to break into the win column than Harvard and no team deserves an "A" for effort more than the Crimson. If there is such a thing as existing sympathy for a group of boys who have played themselves out Saturday after Saturday only to lose, these Harvards should have it. There will be no sympathy from Princeton, however.

Harvard Surprises

In the past two years Harvard has been particularly unkind to Princeton football. Two years ago Fritz Crisler came to Boston with a team that should have easily beaten the Harlows and the score resulted in a 14-to-14 tie. It was something of a shock to the football world. Tim Russell, Crimson center tomorrow, featured that game with smashing defensive football.

Last year the farewell team of Fritz Crisler was below his usual standard, but few thought it would be beaten on its own grounds by Harvard, 34-6. That day the Crimson eleven could do no wrong. The Tiger linemen were completely baffled by the Harvard deception and the Crimson backs ran almost at will through the line.

Tomorrow is another day and another story yet to be unfolded. This Princeton team is the first under Coach Tad Wieman. He coached the line during the Crisler regime and took over the whole assignment when Crisler went to Michigan. There were few who thought the Tigers would go far this year, but they have beaten Williams, Penn and tied Navy, losing only to Dartmouth.

Harvard's starting line-up varies very little from one week to the other. The line tomorrow will see only one change—Dave Glueck will be back at his guard position with Bill Coleman ready to spare. Capt. Bobby Green and Don Daughters will be the ends, the improved Tom Healey and Ken Booth at tackle, Tim Russell at center and Nick Mellen the other guard.

Backfield Starters

The backfield starters will see Cliff Wilson, Joe Gardella, Torbie Macdonald and either Frank Foley or Austie Harding, Gardella's name in the fullback position indicates defensive football on the part of Harvard. Ben Smith has shown much more offensive ability than Gardella, but Coach Harlow prefers the defense angle.

Princeton arrived this afternoon and worked out in the Stadium behind closed gates. The Tigers are primed for this game, and while Coach Wieman would make no predictions, he looked ready. After practice the Tigers went to Belmont Country Club and Dick Harlow took his players out to the Brae Burn club for pre-game seclusion.

Although there is only one other local game, Florida vs. Boston College, scheduled for these parts, the game is not expected to draw the number of people who saw the Dartmouth affair, but there will be a sizeable gathering. The game could develop into a thrilling spectacle if the two coaches elect to play offensive football. Coaches, however, lean toward defense and if they decide to take no chances a close and small score is the probable answer.

Bruins' Versatile Veteran Forwards Form Fourth Line

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 28—Manager Art Ross of the Bruins realizes as well as anybody that he is taking a chance in starting the National Hockey League season with a third line on which only one member has had previous professional experience. This line is composed of Roy Conacher, Pat McReavy and Mel Hill, and will be shown as a unit for the first time to Boston hockey fans Sunday night when the Bruins play the Boston Olympics at the Boston Garden.

However, the usually conservative Mr. Ross was influenced no little in making this move by an unusual condition existing on his club. That is the presence of not one, but two of the most versatile forwards in the entire National League in the persons of Assistant Manager-Captain Cooney Weiland and Lanky Pettinger. So effective are these two athletes, even without a third constituent, that Ross has named them his "fourth line." No other club in the league can match these two puck raggers in doing picket duty when their team is short handed. In fact, most of the other clubs are keeping a defense man rather than a forward for the extra berth provided by the new 16 player limit.

In addition to their picket duties, during which they scored four goals against Cleveland the other night, both Weiland and Pettinger are capable of stepping into regular duty at any position on the forward line should Roy Conacher, Pat McReavy or Mell Hill, named as the new third line yesterday, experience freshman fright.

Still further protection for the new "baby" line will be found in the keeping intact of an entire extra line composed of Red Hamill, 19-year-old Terry Reardon and Harry Frost with the new Hershey Bears of the Int-Am League. This trio will be subject to recall in case of injuries or any faltering by the new third line, as will Jack Crawford and Choo Choo Shewchuck, the spare defense, and Frankie Brimsek, alternate goalie, who will be loaned to Providence again.

Although both are being "farmed out," Brimsek and Frost will accompany the Bruins to Boston and play against the Olympics at the Garden Sunday night.

Where Local Teams Perform Tomorrow

Princeton at Harvard.
Florida at B. C. (Fenway Park).
Boston U. at Western Reserve.
Northeastern at Springfield.
Tufts at Brown.

Boston University

Western Reserve is undefeated. Has nine of the men that played against the Terriers last year and beat them, 7 to 0. B. U. Still smarting from Army 40-to-0 setback. Western Reserve favorite.

Northeastern

Huskies riddled by injuries. Dunn forced to call upon a backfield of inexperienced ball carriers. Most of the regulars will be able to play some of the game. Springfield is not too strong either, but considered in better condition than Northeastern. Will be at full strength. Alumni Day for Springfield.

Tufts

The Jumbos are in the best condition of the season, but this is not enough to give them a half a chance against Brown. Coach Lew Manly plans to use all of his reserves against the Bruins in the hope of seasoning them for Tufts' remaining games. Tufts has yet to win a game, though its 6-to-6 tie with Williams last week was considered a moral victory.

Boston College

Eagles have definite edge over Southerners. Florida has lost three of its five games, losing to Stetson 16 to 14; Mississippi State, 22 to 0, and Miami, 19 to 7. Victories were over Sewanee, 10 to 6, and Tampa, 33 to 0. Thus B. C. should keep its undefeated record intact.

L. M.

Exhibition Hockey

Pittsburgh Hornets 5, Detroit Red Wings 2.
Hershey Cubs 5, Hershey Bears 2.

Striped Tigers in Stadium Battle

Wide World

Princeton gridders: Left—Jaquelin Daniel, end; center—Capt. Thomas Mountain, back; upper right—Howard Stanley, end; lower right—Howard Casey, center.

Great Passing Trio Discuss Aerial Game

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Sammy Baugh is in town and by a strange prank of fate—or maybe just smart press agenting—he met up with Benny Friedman, the man from Michigan who was the greatest passer of the "Twenties," and Sid Luckman, the Columbia tailback who is the most talented college heaver of the year.

The trio warmed up fast. The tall, drawling Baugh who looks like a cowboy, and Luckman, a quiet, unassuming boy who blushes when asked a direct question, started swapping experiences and business secrets, while Friedman, an all-America at Michigan when they were frisking about on sand lots, looked on and smiled.

"The receivers are better in pro ball," Sam told Sid, "but it evens up 'cause they rush you more. One thing, there aren't any soft spots anywhere. I've found that out with the Washington Redskins."

Not to Play Pro

Someone asked Luckman if he would play pro ball after college.

"No, not me, I'd like to go into business and do a little coaching on the side, maybe, but no professional football," he said.

They started comparing grips and hands. Baugh has the longest hands and the strongest grip. He holds the ball with the lacing against the heel of his thumb. Friedman and Luckman, whose hands are broader and a touch smaller, hold it with their fingertips across the lacing.

"I don't tip the ball none," said Sammy. "If it's a long pass, I nose the ball up, but mostly I throw them flat—chest high. Downfield I try to get 'em a little ahead and a little higher. 'Course I always lead the receiver on flat passes."

"We throw some flat ones, too," Sid ventured, "I don't think we do it as well as you fellows, but we have a play almost like that pass you throw to Malone."

Benny laughed. "You should have seen the stuff we had. About three plays. And all the passes were spot stuff. When I started, passing was just a supplementary attack, now it's 50 per cent of the offense."

Poise Makes Passer

Queried as to what made a passer, each had the same answer—poise.

"I know a lot of linemen can throw the ball farther than a back," said Baugh. "In fact, I don't know just how far I could throw it if I tried and I bet these two fellows don't either. But that doesn't count. You've got to be able to stand back there with three or four boys crowding you and let it go right to your man."

The two others nodded approval.

"And when you have a guy that can do that," said Sam, "why you're just set, that's all. Look at these upsets you read about. Nine out of 10 happen because the winning team has a good passer. Boy, the pass is a great invention for a small college. They're all in the ball game now."

Fall Sport Teams Busy at Northeastern

While Northeastern's varsity football team is playing at Springfield tomorrow, the other three fall-sport outfits will be in action, too. The varsity and freshman harriers compete in a three-cornered meet with Tufts and M. I. T. at Franklin Park, while the yearling grid team goes to Worcester to play Worcester Academy.

Capt. Bob Pritchard and Sophomore Sam Drevitch, who have been running almost together for the varsity, will lead the upper-class Huskies, while Art Reisman and Paul Durup will be the headliners in trying to keep the freshman record intact.

Harold Kopp's freshman football team has been hit by ineligibility and it has been necessary to mold a complete new backfield. Ed Barry, hockey star from Wellesley, Jim Vahey of Watertown, John Herndon of Beverly, and Ernie Colantonio of Newton comprise the backfield that will start against Worcester.

College Football Scores

Arkansas S. T. 20, Henderson S. T. 0.
Emporia 20, Kansas Wesleyan 13.
Oklahoma City 7, La. Tech 6.
St. Mary's 44, McKendrie 0.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

HANOVER, N. H. — The Dartmouth Indians gave an impressive performance checking the Yale passing attack, as put on by Eddie Chamberlain and his junior-varsity squad, yesterday, when Coach Earl Blaik sent the Big Green through its final home workout before entraining for New Haven. The Indians also clicked when Chamberlain's players tried the Eli running plays. Although encouraged by his players' "lift," Blaik said his starting backfield was unsettled. Colby Howe, Bill Hutchinson, and Joe Cottone were alternated, which indicated that the only certain starters were Capt. Bob MacLeod at right halfback and Howie Nopper at quarterback.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Coach Ducky Pond of the Yale football team found line-up tinkering advantageous in advance of his squad's last two games and is still experimenting. The probable line-up to face Dartmouth's powerful Indians here Saturday was announced last night and contained three names not among the eleven that faced the Michigan kickoff a week ago—Bob Brooks, a newcomer to the squad at tackle; Cape Burnam at guard, and Harold Whiteman at fullback. The Elis, in their tapering-off workout yesterday, again watched the Jayvees demonstrate Dartmouth plays. Pass defense was stressed.

RALEIGH, N. C.—A two-hour signal drill was held yesterday at N. C. State College by the Florida 'Gators, en route to Boston, Mass., to meet Boston College Saturday afternoon. Coach Josh Cody and his 32-man squad stopped off in Raleigh to break the long trip North. The team left here last night. The mentor said the general condition of the squad was good, but that Capt. Jim Oxford and Halfback Ed Manning would be unable to play. Oxford had been shifted from center to blocking back.

WORCESTER, Mass.—An electrical and hail storm yesterday curtailed Holy Cross' practice for Saturday's game here with Colgate, but not until after the Crusaders had another long inspection of Red Raider plays as put on by the scrubs.

Dr. Eddie Anderson indicated that he planned to use two complete backfields against Colgate. The starting group will have Latanzi at quarter, Cahill and Giardi at the halves and either Malinowski or Gerasimas at full. The second set, by far the speedier although not quite so powerful, will be composed of Joe Osmanski at quarter, Whelan and Kelley at halves and Capt. Bill Osmanski at full.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The condition of Brown's two varsity infirmary cases, halfback John O'Leary and Tackle Don McNeil, was reported as much improved yesterday. It isn't expected, however, that either will be ready for duty on Saturday when the Bruins meet Tufts here. Vic Bernstein, Brown sprinting star, will take over O'Leary's starting post while John Occhiello, sophomore tackle, is slated to fill in for McNeil. Yesterday's workout at Brown consisted of tackling dummy practice, a long drill on pass offence and defence and an equally long session on signals as the Bears sought to perfect their timing.

NEW YORK—New York University swinging through a long drill that wound up under the lights, drilled especially on pass defense in its final preparation for the grid clash with Ohio State Saturday. Tackling, weak in the Violets' last two games, also was given particular attention in the workout.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—A crowd of cadets and officers watched from the sidelines as Army's squad went through a hard workout, featuring blocking and timing of plays. Gillis, inured center, was definitely off the starting list for the Notre Dame game. After the drill the squad left for White Plains, where it will remain until time to leave for the game in New York Saturday.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rain forced Cornell's grid men to take to the drill hall indoors for their workout. The halfback posts were still undecided for Saturday's game with Columbia.

NEW YORK—Fordham drilled almost exclusively on fundamentals before packing up and heading for the classic struggle with Pittsburgh. Blocking occupied the linemen, while the backs were sent through a long signal drill.

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Hal Lube, Colgate's ace passer, was in the varsity line-up as the Red Raiders completed drills for the meeting with Holy Cross, but Coach Andy Kerr alternated him with two others at the left-half-back spot. A squad of 35 left last night for Worcester, Mass.

NEW YORK—Sid Luckman did most of the pitching as Columbia went through a snappy passing drill in preparation for Cornell. Spinners and running plays were also featured to sharpen the backfield timing.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Tony Lazzeri, ex-Yankee second-baseman, signed one-year contract as coach and utility infielder for Chicago Cubs.

Three Years Ago

John Dagrosa, of American Football Institute, announced survey shows football "gambling mania" due partly to college coaches picking winners.

Five Years Ago

Twenty-five thousand fans saw Pittsburgh whip Notre Dame footballers 14-0 as Mike Sebastian starred with 78-yard touchdown run.

Harvards Can Write New Page

Not only can Harvard win its first game of the season by beating Princeton tomorrow, but it can upset two other near-traditions—score its first victory over a Tiger team in 22 years in the Stadium and score its first victory over any team that has spent the pre-game night at Belmont. A victory for Harvard would create a new page in the grid history.

Harvard Freshmen Meet Green Eleven

The Harvard freshman football team, victor over Worcester Academy 14-12 and over Andover 20-0 in its last two starts, will meet the Dartmouth freshmen at Soldiers Field tomorrow at 2 p. m.

The Crimson youngsters have not beaten Dartmouth since 1934, and the last two years have lost by scores of 34-7 and 34-6. The Harvard freshman team is considered capable of giving the Green a close game tomorrow.

Coach Neil Stahley will start the same lineup as took the field against Andover a week ago. The freshmen have made steady improvement since the beginning of the season and Coach Stahley will present a well-drilled, hard-hitting unit against Dartmouth.

The Dartmouth team this year has lost to Boston College and to Holy Cross, but it is expected to play one of its best games of the season against Harvard.

The Harvard varsity soccer team, victor over Tufts 5-0, Amherst 2-1, Dartmouth 3-0, and Springfield 1-0 so far this season, will meet the Princeton team on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Princeton has defeated Lehigh 3-0 and Swarthmore 2-0, but lost to Haverford 3-2.

The Harvard freshman soccer team will meet Andover at Andover at 2 o'clcok tomorrow afternoon.

Runyan and McSpaden In Argentine Open

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 28 (AP)—Paul Runyan, American pro champion, and Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., opened their bid today for the Argentine open golf championship, won last year by Henry Picard.

Eighteen holes were scheduled to be played over the Ituzaingo Golf Club links today with 18 more tomorrow and the final 36 holes Sunday.

Probable Harvard-Princeton Line-Up

Harvard Stadium, Saturday at 2 p. m.

Harvard		Princeton
Capt. Green (171), le		re, Stanley (183)
Healey (198), lt		rt, Bokum (198)
Mellen (175), lg		rg, Herring (235)
Russell (192), c		c, Casey (190)
Coleman (183), rg		lg, Worth (188)
Booth (194), rt		lt, Tierney (220)
Daughters (181) or		
Jameson (180), re		le, Daniel (175)
Wilson (185), qb		qb, Jackson (160)
Foley (160), lhb	rhb, Capt.	Mountain (165)
Macdonald (178), rhb	lhb,	Allerdice (185)
Gardella (170), fb		fb, Lane (190)

Officials

Referee: F. X. Keating, Fitchburg.
Umpire: W. F. Crowley, Bowdoin.
Lineman: A. R. Lake, Lafayette.
Field Judge: A. W. Palmer, Colby.

Weekly Gridiron Guessing Contest Favors Pittsburgh

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—If the best defense is a sharp attack, there's no use wasting any words before moving into action against this week's football program. So. . . .

Pitt-Fordham: The fourth chapter in the "battle of goose eggs." The Panther and the Ram hitherto have held such respect for one another that they have neglected to score any points in three successive meetings. Both have shown point-getting strength this season but don't take that as any guarantee they'll be able to overcome the scoreless habit. Still, Pitt.

Army-Notre Dame: It is only by applied will power that this corner ignores a strong hunch on the Cadets and casts the customary ballot for Notre Dame.

Northwestern - Minnesota: This really is becoming a prognosticator's nightmare. Even a slide rule wouldn't help in measuring these Big Ten titans. But a week's rest and the return to full-time duty of Harold Van Every earns Minnesota the nod.

Tennessee-Louisiana State: This teetering ballot for Tennessee is an expression of confidence in George Cafego and his Volunteer mates.

Duke-North Carolina: Throw out the life-lines. On perhaps irrelevant and incompetent evidence, Duke.

Texas Christian-Baylor: Baylor's tie with Texas A. and M. may have been misleading, but Christian must be picked on the records.

California-Oregon State: California, there they go.

Boston College-Florida: It may violate natural law, but the Eagle over the Aligator. In two words, Boston College.

Columbia-Cornell: Cornell, but the Ithacans will need better anti-aircraft guns than they had against Syracuse.

Harvard-Princeton: The Harvards have lost four straight but this looks like the spot for their coach, Ornithologist Dick Harlow, to start singing.

Holy Cross-Colgate: Try this one on your piano. In a state of complete bewilderment, Holy Cross.

New York University—Ohio State: Ohio State.

Penn-Navy: Penn.

Penn State-Syracuse: Maybe close but favor Syracuse.

Yale-Dartmouth: Spot for an upset, but must string with Dartmouth.

Duquesne-Detroit: The Dukes should have a little luck coming their way. Duquesne.

George Washington-Mississippi: The Colonials are unbeaten but they've not tackled anybody of Mississippi's calibre. Therefore, Mississippi.

South Carolina-Villanova: Villanova has too much stuff.

Temple-Georgetown: Taking Temple, and hoping for the best.

Michigan-Illinois: That Yale scare should have done Michigan a lot of good. Michigan.

Wisconsin - Indiana: Wisconsin, after a struggle.

Purdue-Iowa: Purdue looks safe.

Marquette-Iowa State: Iowa State's unbeaten record in serious jeopardy. Out of a hat, Iowa State.

Michigan State - Santa Clara: State's good, but doesn't look strong enough to break Santa Clara's winning streak.

Nebraska-Missouri: Waiting for somebody to start sawing, out on the limb for Missouri—spelled Paul Christman.

Oklahoma-Tulsa: Oklahoma, but the Sooners will be looking at a flock of passes all day.

Kansas State - Kansas: Kansas State, emphatically.

Wake Forest-Clemson: Clemson, with full knowledge that Wake Forest's sophomores can make that selection look very silly.

Kentucky - Alabama: Should be Alabama all the way.

Vanderbilt-Georgia Tech: With utmost trepidation, Vanderbilt.

North Carolina State - Virginia Tech: State.

Furman-Davidson: Compare the records, and the answer, as our British cousins say, is a lemon. Out of the hat, Furman.

Woburn Runners Enter B. U. Meet

Woburn High School's brilliant cross-country team has sent in its entry blank for the first annual Boston University interscholastic cross country run for the state title to be held at Nickerson Field, Weston, on Nov. 5.

Possessing a well-balanced team plus several outstanding individuals, there is an excellent chance that Woburn may come off with many of the honors.

The star of the team is Lawrence Cullen, a 15-year-old junior, who has won every race this year. Cullen has twice broken the Woburn course record, which is roughly three miles, and his best time has been 16m. 19s. He also holds records over the Winchester and Beverely courses.

Closely behind Cullen are Capt. Francis Meehan and Adam Diamont. Other boys on the Woburn squad who are promising include Joe Queenan, Silvia Tortalano, and Joe McCafferty.

Another school which will press Woburn for honors is Beverly High, second only to Melrose in the Big Six cross-country meet last year. Beverly has engaged in five dual meets to date and has been defeated only by Melrose. They have scored victories over Stoneham, Woburn, Winchester, and Wakefield.

Capt. Preston Thompson and Richard Berg, both seniors, are the stars on the Beverly team.

Deciding Match Nov. 2

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, Oct. 28 (CP Cable)—English and Scottish League teams battle here Nov. 2 for the inter-league soccer championship won last season by the Scots. The match marks the close of the tournament. Scotland's representatives having defeated the Irish League, 6-1, while the English League whipped the Green Shirts, 8-2.

New Forwards May Improve N. Y. Amerks

SASKATOON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Having acquired two forwards and brought up a young defense man in place of the baling wire that otherwise might have been needed to hold his creaking veterans together, Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton today announced he expected his New York Americans to be "much stronger" for the coming National Hockey League campaign.

Dutton lost no time working the new forwards into the A's lineup. Art Jackson, youngest player to join the star-spangled squad since Dave Schriner reported four seasons ago, will replace the injured Lorne Carr at right wing on the first-string line with Art Chapman and Schriner.

LeRoy Goldsworthy, only 30 years old despite his nine years of big league service, will flank Red Beattie on the third line, with Johnny Sorrell holding down the other wing.

Jackson on Wing

Both were acquired from the Boston Bruins, Jackson on option for one season, Goldsworthy in an outright purchase. The other newcomer to the roster is Wilfie Field, husky defense rookie from Seattle who will be paired with Johnny Gallagher. The other backline combination consists of the Amerks' heavy-duty standbys, Al Murray and Joe Jerwa. Earl Robertson, so vital a factor in carrying the Amerks to last season's Stanley Cup semifinals, again will be in goal.

The second-string forward line also remains unchanged, with veteran Nels Stewart as center for Tommy Anderson and Eddie Wiseman. Hooley Smith, play-maker last year for Sorrell and Beattie, will be the odd man, filling in when needed on attack or defense.

Dutton admits that it will take players like Stewart, Chapman, Sorrell and Beattie "some time" to work into condition. "But once they do," he adds, "we'll give any of the teams in the league all they can handle."

Carr's ankle injury, sustained in an exhibition game with the New York Rangers, last week, was somewhat of a blow, since the able little forward, hero of the Amerk Stanley Cup stand last winter, had put on needed weight and was in fine shape. He will be out for at least a month.

Optimistic

Although still prevented from going out into the open market for players by the fact that his club remains under the league's control, Dutton is more optimistic than ever on his chances of being able to develop young players of his own.

"Since the Americans have completed a working arrangement with the Seattle Sea Hawks of the Pacific Coast League," he says, "we have a better chance to develop replacements for veterans. Such an arrangement is essential for success in these days of well-established farm systems."

The only veterans of the 1937-38 squad who will be missing when the A's open their campaign Nov. 3 at Chicago against the Stanley Cup-defending Black Hawks will be Ching Johnson, now a manager in his own right with Minneapolis of the American Association, and Happy Day, who has retired to run his drug business in Toronto.

Princeton-Harvard Scores

1877	Harvard 1g., 1td.	Princeton 1td
1877	Princeton 1g., 1td.	Harvard 2td
1878	Princeton 1td.	Harvard 0
1879	Princeton 1g.	Harvard 0
1880	Princeton 2g., 2td.	Harvard 1g., 1td
1881	Harvard 0	Princeton 0
1882	Harvard 1g., 1td.	Princeton 1
1883	Princeton 26	Harvard 7
1884	Princeton 36	Harvard 6
1886	Princeton 12	Harvard 0
1887	Harvard 12	Princeton 0
1888	Princeton 18	Harvard 6
1889	Princeton 41	Harvard 15
1895	Princeton 12	Harvard 4
1896	Princeton 12	Harvard 0
1911	Princeton 8	Harvard 6
1912	Harvard 16	Princeton 6
1913	Harvard 3	Princeton 0
1914	Harvard 20	Princeton 0
1915	Harvard 10	Princeton 6
1916	Harvard 3	Princeton 0
1919	Harvard 10	Princeton 10
1920	Harvard 14	Princeton 14
1921	Princeton 10	Harvard 3
1922	Princeton 10	Harvard 3
1923	Harvard 5	Princeton 0
1924	Princeton 34	Harvard 0
1925	Princeton 36	Harvard 0
1926	Princeton 12	Harvard 0
1934	Princeton 19	Harvard 0
1935	Princeton 15	Harvard 0
1936	Harvard 14	Princeton 14
1937	Harvard 34	Princeton 6

Won by Harvard, 10. Won by Princeton, 19. Tied, 4.

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Boys' Clubs Head Says Playgrounds Displace Prisons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich. — States which provide the most education have the least juvenile delinquency and the cities which pay a large play bill pay a smaller juvenile delinquency bill, declared Sanford Bates, Executive Director of Boys Clubs of America, at the Corrections Conference, sponsored by the Governor's Study Committee on Social Welfare Relationships.

The Conference, under the Chairmanship of Hilmer Gellein, Director of Corrections, heard speakers who voiced a need of state penal systems free from politics.

Mr. Bates, author of "Prisons and Beyond," and former director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, pointed out that many bright spots in penal systems of many states are dimmed by the infiltration of party politics into the systems.

"Until the hydra-headed monster of politics can be eliminated from our prisons, not to mention our county jails, we might as well give up the attempt to make them agencies of public protection," he declared.

"If our courts keep on suffocating our prisons with inmates, in self defense we may have to find some more effective economical and prompter method of penal discipline. Always the acid test of a prison and its effectiveness to protect the public is—how do its graduates behave when they come out? The progressive penal administrator is meeting this emergency through parole, but he is having a hard time convincing the public of its wisdom.

"Parole is not a pardon, and does not shorten the prisoner's sentence. Rather it lengthens it. It does not relieve the prisoner of his responsibilities. It adds to them. It assists him in walking the path of reformation and enables government officers to keep an eye on him."

Capt. Ceasar J. Scavarda, Michigan State Police, stressed the need of more parole officers, and suggested that a training school for parole officers be incorporated in the Michigan State College Police Course.

Judge John V. Brennan, of Recorder's Court, Detroit said:

"A man has to have long experience in parole officer's work to do the job justice. He is really salvaging men. He should feel that responsibility. That's why his job should be permanent. Make the State give him the job for a long time, not until the oncoming administration ousts him."

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from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

The Home Forum

Festival in an Armchair

CERTAINLY it was one of those big little moments. Lady Gregory was staying at Duras on the west coast of Ireland, with the elderly Count de Basterot. It was the summer of 1898. One day Edward Martyn, a wealthy landowner and a neighbor of Lady Gregory, came to call on the Count, bringing with him his friend, W. B. Yeats. Thinking the Count wished to talk to Mr. Martyn alone, Lady Gregory took Mr. Yeats off to the office of the head steward. Their talk there happened to turn to plays. Mr. Martyn had written two plays, "The Heather Field" and "Maeve." Having submitted them without success to London managers, he was trying to get them produced in Germany. Lady Gregory said (I now give her own words), "It was a pity we had no Irish theatre where such plays could be given. Mr. Yeats said that had always been a dream of his; but he had of late thought it an impossible one, for it could not at first pay its way, and there was no money to be found for such things in Ireland.

"We went on talking about it, and things seemed to grow possible as we talked, and before the end of the afternoon we had made our plan. We said we would collect money, or rather ask to have a certain sum of money guaranteed. We would then take a Dublin theatre and give a performance of Mr. Martyn's *Heather Field* and one of Mr. Yeats's own plays, *The Countess Cathleen*."

* * *

THIS AUGUST, JUST forty years after that momentous little chat in the steward's office of a wet summer afternoon, the Abbey Theatre staged its first play festival. It was a review of the fine accomplishment of the Irish Dramatic Movement. Seventeen plays by twelve dramatists were produced in two weeks. These plays extended in time from Douglas Hyde's little Gaelic play, "The Twisting of the Rope," first produced in 1900, to Paul Vincent Carroll's "Shadow and Substance," put on at the Abbey only last year, and now touring the States. In subject matter, the plays ranged from Yeats's poetic plays and Synge's peasant dramas to the O'Casey's plays of the Dublin slums.

When I should have been walking down Sackville Street, swinging the ashplant which naturally falls to one's hand in Dublin, to attend the morning lectures at the Gresham Hotel and the evening performances at the Abbey, I was riding the rivers of the American Middle West. It is physically, but not imaginatively, impossible to be in two places at once. When I got back from the rivers, I wrote a note to my friend R. M. Smyllie, Editor of The Irish Times. Some three weeks later the postman dumped into my front hall a parcel of papers almost as long as a yardstick and quite as thickly round as a stove pipe. I was going to the Abbey Festival, after all—in an armchair.

* * *

THE FESTIVAL OPENED Sunday evening, August sixth, with a reception at Charlemont House in Rutland Square. All the Dublin which writes, plays, paints, sings, acts, sculps, dances, and generally ministers to the arts was there. Tall lank Lennox Robinson, beloved of the Dublin caricaturists, welcomed the company; spoke of the difficulty of attempting to trace the Abbey Theatre's history in a scant two weeks; apologized for the absence of plays by Padraic Colum, St. John Ervine, and others; said that, if this festival were a success, there would be others. Miss Maureen Delaney, one of the most popular of the players, spoke of her early days in the Abbey, told how in rehearsal Lady Gregory used to make her put a penny on her head to keep her from nodding. At this there was much laughter, which those who have seen Miss Delaney toss her head will understand.

Monday morning the lecture series opened with a survey of the history of the Abbey by Mr. Andrew J. Malone. He provided the frame into which the following lecturers placed their specialties. Subsequent lectures discussed various aspects of the movement. Frank O'Connor said that Yeats's greatest gift to Synge was that he asked him and his other fellow-writers "to take a vow of poverty, to write nothing that was not living speech, to express no thought which did not belong to yesterday as much as to today." Speaking of Lady Gregory, Lennox Robinson declared that "there was no woman writing drama in the last one hundred years who was comparable with her in the richness of her language." F. R. Higgins deplored the absence of poetic drama on the Abbey stage. "Among our workers in city and country there still remains exaltation," he said, "a riotousness of imagination and of action, a fiery magnificence in speech. Yet these qualities are largely ignored on the Irish stage, except as a comic interlude." Considering the subject of the new building for the National Theatre, Mr. Lynn Doyle said that this theatre should be built with Irish money. Dr. Walter Starkie, in his talk on O'Casey, said "it was a tragedy that O'Casey was over in London instead of being here in Dublin, where he could have gone on giving expression to Irish life," perhaps forgetting for the moment that Joyce since leaving Ireland had done nothing but write of Irish life. Denis Johnston spoke of the stimulation to the dramatist provided by the exacting Irish audience: "It was a critical audience, and one that saw quickly through an attempt to fool it." The lectures, some eleven in all, were interesting and suggestive.

* * *

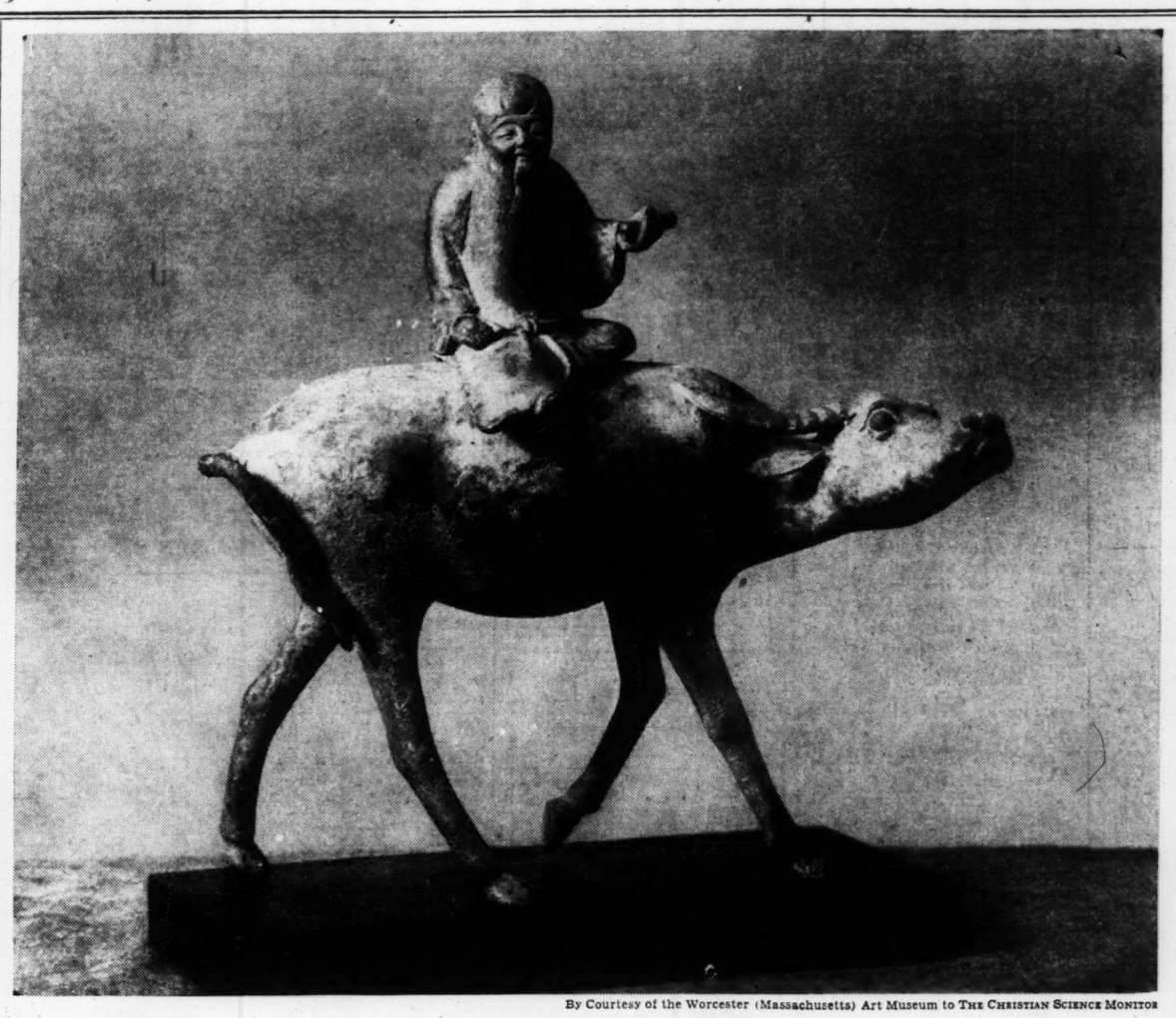
THE PLAYS OPENED Monday night, August eighth, with the double bill of Yeats's "Cathleen ni Hoolihan" and Synge's "Playboy." Of all the seventeen plays produced, O'Casey's "Plough and the Stars" and Carroll's "Shadow and Substance" were the best acted, according to the critic of The Irish Times. The première of Mr. Yeats's little one-act play "Purgatory" aroused a characteristic discussion. Letters poured into The Irish Times. Ireland takes its drama seriously.

The festival was a success. When Lennox Robinson said at its close: "I did not invent the festival. I wish nobody had, but I'm afraid it's going to be repeated," he voiced, with characteristic quaint irony, the sense of triumph all who had a part in the venture must have felt. Like that prolific meeting in the summer of 1898, it is a beginning from which may well develop another such annual event as those at Stratford, Bayreuth, Salzburg, Munich. The people from all over the world who attended it not only saw the plays on their native heath and heard lectures on Irish drama; they had the opportunity to discover the country and the people out of which those plays had sprung. At the opening lecture at Charlemont House, they sat within a stone's throw of O'Casey's Dublin. Synge's Wicklow, Colum's and Macnamara's Meath, Carroll's Louth, all lay within easy excursion distance of Dublin. Doubtless many journeyed farther afield to see Robinson's and T. C. Murray's Cork, Lady Gregory's Galway, Synge's Aran. Edward Martyn, Synge, and Lady Gregory have passed on, and O'Casey remained in England, in the County Devon to which he has recently removed. But almost all the other makers of the Irish drama, from Yeats and Douglas Hyde to Denis Johnston and Paul Vincent Carroll, were there to be seen and heard both in person and in their work.

* * *

TO ME, PRESENT only in the spirit, the pictures in The Irish Times were especially evocative. Miss Ria Mooney (Pegeen Mike on the Abbey stage) in her flowered dress; Paul Vincent Carroll chatting with T. C. Murray; Dr. Starkie guiding the visitors through Trinity College; sixteen smiling authors snapped before the Authors' Dinner at the United Services' Club—these summoned up the place, the occasion, the people. In the sociable manner of the Irish, all had a good time, playwrights, players, audience, and I in my armchair.

HORACE REYNOLDS



By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAO TSE RIDING UPON A WATER BUFFALO

THIS delicate little bronze incense burner from the Worcester Art Museum is one of the loveliest examples of Sung bronzes that we have, and is one of the few pieces chosen to illustrate the article on bronzes in the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The Sung Dynasty in China, which lasted from A. D. 960 to A. D. 1280, corresponded both in time and in spirit with the Middle Ages in Europe. It was a period of exquisite craftsmanship in bronze; the casting of this piece is paper thin and the flowing rhythm of the movement and the delicacy of the modeling are most appealing. Age has given the surface a lovely green patina.

Lao Tse, a Chinese philosopher of about 604 B. C., was the founder of the Taoist religion. The water buffalo, being one of the most dangerous and difficult beasts to tame, is chosen as a symbol of the power of the gentle thought of the philosopher.

Truth-telling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said wisely (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 130), "A lie left to itself is not so soon destroyed as it is with the help of truth-telling."

Christian Science concurs with Jesus' denunciation of the devil, evil, as "a liar, and the father" of lies (John 8:44). Thus seen, the inharmonies of human experience are proved unreal.

Many who have relied upon the passing of time to destroy the effects of an unhappy experience suffer disappointment, inasmuch as they are but temporizing with error. Those troubled ones who have turned to Christian Science in such an extremity have received a rich blessing in the assurance that God cares for all His creation.

Fear, apathy, or excessive self-interest cannot thrive in a consciousness purified by the love and understanding of God. His power is ever available, and can uncover and destroy every trick and trait of mortal so-called mind.

The spiritually enlightened thinker welcomes every opportunity to be helpful, by realizing the perfection of God and the real man. Truthful, loving thoughts benefit all upon whom they rest. In this way only can errors which claim to victimize mankind be permanently destroyed.

A student of Christian Science once learned a helpful lesson. She was one of a group who were striving to promote the success of a certain activity designed to bless humanity. This work was going forward with joyous co-operation. Then the erroneous suggestions of self-justification, hurt feelings, and personal recriminations seemed to take all joy from the work. The Christian Scientist was the unvigilant listener to much talebearing which magnified the failings and impugned the motives of others. Soon she found it becoming increasingly difficult to realize the presence of God. Wrong mental pictures, instead of right ideas, occupied her thought.

One day, when greatly troubled by this unhappy situation, she prayed for Truth's light to dispel the darkened sense. Suddenly she thought: "Of course, error will go where it is sure of an audience! How attentively I have listened to error's lies about man, God's pure and irreproachable son! Divine Love's reflections can never weary, antagonize, or harm one another."

Purified desire, watchfulness, and the wise voicing of spiritual facts counteracted this mental contagion and restored a right, spiritual sense. All may prove that Christ, Truth, is ever present to destroy false belief, the "talebearer" whose words "are as wounds" (Proverbs 18:8).

The human tendency to voice error, which claims to foster diseased beliefs, should be resisted. Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 153) that when "mental contagion" is understood, "we shall avoid loquacious tattling about disease, as we would avoid advocating crime."

Christian Science teaches that disease is unreal, since God, who is Life, Spirit, Love, created all and saw His creation to be "very good" (Genesis 1:31). The real universe is spiritual, perfect, and eternal. Therefore disease can present itself only as a false mental picture in human consciousness. The physical suffering which results from accepting these illusive images as real can be healed, for divine Mind is ever present and supplies the true ideas which nullify all falsities.

A loving injunction is given to all who would help others to discover their true selfhood through Christian Science, in the statement (Science and Health, p. 420), "Tell the sick that they can meet disease fearlessly, if they only realize that divine Love gives them all power over every physical action and condition."

What precious comfort this spiritual truth-telling can bring to the invalid whose fortitude has ebbed almost to the vanishing point! Let such a one take courage, for the grand facts of man's true being will support his awakened trust in the power of Love, which no pretentious claims of evil can withstand. Mortal mind may attempt to classify sickness as climatic, hereditary, or even fatal because some material remedy was "not taken in time." But the understanding of God's law of indestructible life for man, the expression of infinite Life, forestalls the effects of such depressing dictums.

Sometimes one hears it said of someone: "He is sucn a good man! Why does he have to suffer so?" How quickly the true thinker reverses, mentally and oftentimes audibly, plaintive "talebearing" with the truth that our loving Father-Mother God never causes suffering! The belief that goodness is a human, personal possession deprives one of the understanding of spiritual power, mankind's only effective defense against evil.

God's goodness is expressed in health, purity, intelligence, and spiritual affection for man in His image. It is the exercise of these divine qualities which enables one to emerge triumphantly from fearful or tearful circumstances. God, Truth, disproves the mythical "they say" of mortal mind, and the pernicious theory that some individuals are "too good to live."

How steadfast we should be in our loyalty to Truth! Then we shall not, as Paul said (Ephesians 4:14, 15), be tossed mentally "to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, . . . but speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Sonata

FINGERS
Of restless pine
Play endless melodies
Upon the shifting keyboard of
The wind.

MARION LEE

Mówienie prawdy

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

MARY BAKER EDDY, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, mądrze mówiła: „Gdy się kłamstwo pozostawie samo sobie, niweczy się ono nie tak rychło, niż kiedy się mówi prawdę" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, str. 130).

Wiedza Chrześcijańska, podobnie jak Jezus, występuje przeciw diabłu, złemu, z oskarżeniem, „iż jest kłamcą i ojcem" kłamstw (Ew. Jana 8:44). W takim oświetleniu dysharmonie ludzkiego życia okazują się nierzeczywistymi.

Wszyscy, którzy wierzyli, że czas niweczy skutki doznawanych przeciwności, zawiedli się, gdyż to tylko przedłużało błąd. Udręczeni i doprowadzeni do ostateczności, kiedy się zwracali do Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, otrzymywali oni hojne błogosławieństwo w postaci zapewnienia, że Bóg ma w Swej pieczy wszystko co stworzył.

Lęk, zobojętnienie i nadmierna interesowność nie mogą rozwijać się w świadomości oczyszczonej przez miłość i zrozumienie Boga. Moc Boża zawsze jest dostępna; może ona wykryć i zniweczyć każdy wybieg i każdą cechę tak zwanego śmiertelnego umysłu.

Duchowo oświecony myśliciel wita każdą nadarzającą się sposobność niesienia pomocy przez uświadomienie sobie doskonałości Boga i człowieka rzeczywistego. Myśli pełne prawdy i miłości wyświadczają dobrodziejstwo każdemu, na kim one spoczywają. W taki tylko sposób można nazawsze unicestwić błędy, które roszczą sobie prawo do znęcania się nad ludzkością.

Oto korzyść, jaką odniosła jedna z uczennic Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej z następującej lekcji. Należała ona do grupy, której zadaniem było dążenie do błogosławienia ludzkości. Zajęcia tej grupy rozwijały się pomyślnie, gdyż radość współpracy ożywiała jej członków. Niekiedy jednak błędne sugestie samousprawiedliwienia, uczucia urazy i wzajemnego oskarżania się zdawało się pozbawiały pracę całej jej radości. Ta Chrześcijanka Scientystka, słuchając nieoględnie plotkarstwa, które potęguje ułomności jednych i zwalcza pobudki drugich, niebawem spostrzegła, że coraz trudniej przychodzi jej urzeczywistniać obecność Boga, bo zamiast prawdziwych idei, zajmowały jej myśl niewłaściwe mentalne obrazy.

Aż wreszcie, bardzo zaniepokojona takim stanem rzeczy, zaczęła się modlić o światło Prawdy i rozjaśnienie jej zamroczonego zmysłu. Wtem przyszła jej myśl: „Rzecz oczywista, błąd zjawia się tam, gdzie znajduje słuchaczy. Czyż nie przysłuchiwałam się uważnie kłamstwom o człowieku, czystym nienagannym synu Bożym? Odbicia Miłości boskiej nigdy nikomu nie mogą dokuczać, ani zwalczać się wzajemnie, ani też sobie szkodzić."

Czystsze dążenia, czujność oraz mądre głoszenie faktów duchowych przeciwdziałały mentalnej zarazie i przywróciły tej uczennicy Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej właściwy zmysł duchowy. Każdy z nas może dowieść, że Chrystus, Prawda, jest zawsze obecny, by wniwecz obrócić fałszywe wierzenie, „obmówcę", którego słowa są „jak rany" (Przypowieści Salomonowe 18:8, z angielskiego przekładu Biblii).

Musimy stawiać opór ludzkiej skłonności do głoszenia błędu, który to rości sobie pretensję do krzewienia wierzeń w choroby. Mrs. Eddy mówi nam, że, gdy „mentalna zaraza" zostanie zrozumiana, „wtedy będziemy się strzec paplaniny o chorobach tak samo, jakbyśmy się strzegli bronić zbrodnię" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św., str. 153)

Wiedza Chrześcijańska naucza, że choroba nie jest rzeczywista, ponieważ Bóg, jako Życie, Duch, Miłość, stworzył wszystko i widział, że Jego stworzenie było „bardzo dobre" (Genesis 1:31). Wszechświat rzeczywisty jest duchowy, doskonały i wieczny. Choroba przeto może pojawić się w ludzkiej świadomości tylko jako fałszywy mentalny obraz. Cierpienie fizyczne jest skutkiem uznawania tych złudnych obrazów za rzeczywiste; ono może być uzdrowione, bowiem Umysł boski jest zawsze obecny i użycza prawdziwych idei, które unieważniają wszelki fałsz.

Każdemu, kto przez Wiedzę Chrześcijańską chciałby dopomóc innym w odkryciu ich prawdziwej jaźni, dany jest nakaz pełny miłości: „Mów chorym, że gdy tylko uświadomią sobie, iż Miłość boska daje im wszystką władzę nad każdą fizyczną czynnością i każdym fizycznym stanem, mogą nie lękać się choroby" (Science and Health, str. 420).

Dla złożonego chorobą, kiedy męstwo już prawie go opuściło, cenne jest pokrzepienie, płynące z duchowego mówienia prawdy. Niechże nabierze on otuchy, albowiem wielkie fakty prawdziwego bytu człowieka wesprą zbudzoną jego ufność w moc Miłości, której nie mogą się sprzeciwić zarozumiałe roszczenia zła. Być może śmiertelny umysł zechciałby zaliczyć chorobę do klimatycznych, dziedzicznych, a może nawet śmiertelnych na tej podstawie, że „w swoim czasie nie zastosowano" jakiegoś materialnego środka. Lecz gdy zrozumiemy Boże prawo niezniszczalnego życia człowieka, wyrażającego nieskończone Życie, wtedy uprzytomnienie tego sobie nie dopuści do następstw, które mogą mieć orzeczenia powodujące upadek na duchu.

Nieraz słyszymy, jak mówią: „To taki dobry człowiek! Czemu ma on tak cierpieć?" W podobnym wypadku prawdziwy myśliciel zaraz mentalnie a często i głośno odwraca to godne pożałowania gadulstwo za pomocą prawdy, iż nasz miłujący Ojciec-Matka, Bóg, nigdy nie powoduje cierpienia. Wierzenie, że dobroć jest osobistą własnością człowieka, pozbawia go zrozumienia mocy duchowej, która stanowi jedyną skuteczną obronę ludzkości przeciw złu.

Zdrowie, czystość, inteligencja i miłość duchowa, których Bóg użycza człowiekowi, obrazowi Bożemu, wyrażają dobroć Boga. A gdy człowiek przejawia te boskie cechy, uzdolniają go one do wyjścia zwycięsko z okoliczności pełnych bojaźni i łez. Bóg, Prawda, obala mityczne to „mówią" śmiertelnego umysłu oraz zgubną teorię, że niektóre osoby są „zbyt dobre, aby mogły żyć!"

Widzimy jak wielka musi być nasza wytrwałość w lojalności względem Prawdy. Wtedy, jak mówi Paweł, nie będziemy mentalnie chwiejnymi „unoszącymi się każdym wiatrem nauki . . . ale szczerymi będąc w miłości, rośćmy w onego we wszystkim, który jest głową, to jest w Chrystusa" (do Efezów, 4:14, 15).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

At a Gliding Club in Warsaw

WITH the exception of Germany, Poland leads the Continent in gliding. Her principal gliding club is in the south, near the Carpathians, where the air currents are stimulated by the undulations of the land. But the club near Warsaw boasts of many fine pilots; at its airdrome on a clear day and in company with one of the best instructors, we witnessed a demonstration of the gliding art. . . .

A few days later we watched an advanced yachtsman of the clouds glide over one of Warsaw's principal flying grounds within the limits of the city in a stirring demonstration of the science of sailplane aerobatics. In the hangar at the edge of the field we examined many advanced types of ships both in the so-called utility planes in which the novice, having gained the fundamental knowledge of flight, may learn to cruise at will over slopes of hill and mountain and attain a mastery of the air; and in the expert's sailplanes, with their sleek, streamlined fuselage and graceful, birdlike wings, which offer the minimum resistance to lateral winds and respond to the slightest upcurrents of warm air. There were multiseaters too, accommodating one, two and three passengers beside the pilot. . . .

Lifted from the ground and towed at the end of a steel rope attached to an airplane, the glider climbed rapidly to an altitude of 3,500 feet. Finally casting off the tow, the pilot, who seemed to belong to the air itself so easily did his ship respond to his will, lazed along, then without effort looped, sideslipped and rolled in turn, went into the falling leaf and performed other feats of air magic. In easy stages, without effort and without haste, as silent as the zephyrs, he descended to the field and alighted with the grace of a bird. Over a flat field without benefit of substantial land elevations underneath he was unable to play the upward currents of air and gain new altitude as would have been possible in a mountainous district.

It has been found that the winds follow the configurations of the ground; on the windward side of a mountain slope, for example, there is an upsurge of air that will carry a plane to the high altitudes. By finding these currents and utilizing them in succession a pilot may remain aloft for many hours. . . .

Few sights are more thrilling than these graceful sailplanes circling upward against the blue of the summer sky. Leisurely gliding through space, soaring higher and higher without effort, or swooping down in graceful curves like gulls in descent, one moment almost motionless as cross currents are met, in another capriciously rolling and tumbling in the soft breezes, the sail flier is the personification of grace.—From "Towns and People of Modern Poland," by ROBERT MEDILL MCBRIDE. (New York: McBride.)

Echo in Maine

"ARE you here, Echo?"
And across the lake
Of the deserted quarry in its frame
Of tapered evergreens the answer came
"Here . . . Echo."
How the far voice seemed to break
An ancient spell of silence and to wake
The woods to wonder at the lovely name!

For here was that same nymph, the very same,
That loved and languished for Narcissus' sake
Centuries since, when Greece itself was young—
Here where cool water mirrored a Maine sky.

So while the conquerors and kings go by,
The vagrant fancy of a poet's tongue
Comes floating down the ages to us all,
And timeless beauty answers those who call.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1938

More Politics: A Charter Tale Of Two Cities

Cambridge machine wants to keep Plan B while New Bedford 'bosses' oppose it.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 28—The familiar opposition of political organizations to change is illustrated by political attacks here on a charter plan which is being warmly defended by similar groups in Cambridge, Mass.

The organization of Mayor Leo E. J. Carney is waging a bitter campaign against a proposal of the Nonpartisan Citizens' Charter Committee to substitute a Plan B charter for New Bedford's nonogenarian charter (adopted in 1847).

Yet, less than 70 miles away, in the university city of Cambridge, a politically-minded City Council is championing this very Plan B form of government, now in use, in order to avert a change to a Plan E charter.

What Plan Provides

In this city, the Plan B form of government, providing for a Mayor and small city council of 11 members, chosen partly by wards and partly at large, is assailed as "dictatorial." In Cambridge it is defended as "democratic."

In both cases, those who speak are politicians who now have a foothold in the City Hall and who, quite understandably, feel that a change in form of government involves uncertainties. This fact, in the opinion of observers, resolves the paradox.

It is also noteworthy that opposition to charter changes in both cities is directed less at the new charters than at some person or group which is accused of "seeking to control" the municipality. Here, Mayor Carney accuses Basil Brewer, publisher of New Bedford's newspapers, as aiming to "rule" the city. In Cambridge, City Councilors picture professors of Harvard University as the bold, bad men who wish to tell the rest of the people how to run their city.

"Safe and Sane"

Yet, the "dangerous" charter against which New Bedford is warned is the "safe, 100 per cent American" charter which Cambridge is told to preserve.

Experts in city management say that the Plan B charter is so far from being radical that it is getting a little "old-fashioned" these days. Scores of American cities have adopted it. As for the bicameral form of government used in New Bedford, it has been almost universally discarded as a too cumbersome adaptation of the Congressional set-up.

The word "radical" might more properly be applied to the Plan E charter, on which Cambridge, also Northampton and Quincy, will vote on Nov. 8. This provides for election of all the councilors at large by proportional representation, and for the hiring by the council of a city manager to administer details of the government. It might be termed "radical" because it concentrates all power in the city council, after the manner of the board of directors of a business corporation, and gives minority representation on this body.

Yet experts say the city is much like a corporation and should be operated on a similar basis. Several cities have tried it successfully. And minority representation, they say, is democratic.

Saltonstall to Act On Refugee Board

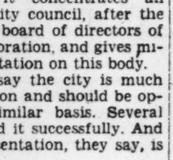
Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor, today telegraphed to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, his acceptance of membership on a committee to aid Czechoslovakian refugees.

"I shall be very glad to do everything possible to assist you in forming an American committee to aid relief and resettlement of refugees from the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia," Mr. Saltonstall wired.

Dr. Butler had informed the former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives that the American Committee is to raise about $100,000 to be dispersed by the Czechoslovakian Red Cross.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Threatening, probably with moderate rain this afternoon, tonight and Saturday; somewhat colder during the night; fresh to strong northeast and northerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight. Saturday cloudy followed by rain on the coast. Not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by rain in south portion late tonight or Saturday, slightly colder in southeast portion tonight.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday. Not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and probably rain in east portion tonight and Saturday. Not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and probably rain tonight or Saturday. Not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong north and northeast winds over south portion and fresh northeast winds probably increasing on Saturday over north portion. Weather overcast with rain Saturday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	54	Minneapolis	42	62
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	40	48	New York	52	48
Denver	46	46	Norfolk	52	50
Helena	38	36	Philadelphia	52	48
Kansas City	44	42	St. Louis	46	46
Los Angeles	58	58	SanFrancisco	60	58
Miami	62	60	Washington	50	48

A—7:30 a. m., Oct. 28.
B—Minimum, Oct. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:24 p. m., height, 9.4 feet.
Saturday, 2:50 a. m., height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:14 p. m., tonight.

The Tallest Thing in Boston Gets a Much-Needed Scrubbing

By a Staff Photographer

Custom House Tower Is Being Denuded of Its Crust of Dirt

Roy Peterson of Dedham from the peak of the tower looked down 500-odd feet while Frank Durnan and Martin Kane of Philadelphia and Frank Saviano of Belmont on the base of the peak, just above the clock, scoured with a steam hose. Smoke and dust drive them down at intervals for fresh air. Imagine, 500 feet up.

Dedham Man Tops in Boston Washing Custom House Tower

Roy Peterson of Dedham was the highest man in Boston today. With all due regards to Governor Hurley, Mayor Tobin and all the ambitious legislators on Beacon Hill, no one without wings can today attain a higher spot in this city than Mr. Peterson, who virtually sat on the pinnacle of the Custom House tower this morning more than 500 feet above the pavements spread out like a traffic crossword puzzle 30 stories below.

Perhaps we should explain that Mr. Peterson is not a politician, that his elevation in Boston's downtown life is due entirely to the fact that for the first time since the tower was built in 1915, the Custom House is having a steam bath from the twenty-fifth floor up. For under the dust and soot of nearly a quarter of a century, workmen expect to locate the source of some disagreeable leaks in the tower roof.

Mr. Peterson's particular job is to cover the smokestack and the stack's iron grill with a fresh coat of paint. Below him, Frank Durnan and Martin Kane of Philadelphia, and Frank Saviano of Belmont were busy spraying the tower with a heavy spurt of steam to loosen and melt away the thick crust of dirt that has covered the bright granite base for years.

Comes Down for Fresh Air

People usually climb to high places for fresh air and a magnificent view, but all that Mr. Peterson gets is an odor of fresh paint and clouds of smoke from the stack accompanied by blasts of coal gas that sent the steeplejack down to the twenty-fifth floor intermittently for drafts of fresh air. But there is something of a view which he hasn't much time to look at, a view that discredits talk in the street below that the Custom House tower has been supplanted in height by the new Courthouse on Beacon Hill.

"You can say for me," declared Mr. Peterson, "that the Custom House tower is still the highest thing in these parts." And no one ever spoke with more authority than the man who braced himself on the tip-top of the tower with only a rope and a few safety knots in it to help him in climbing. Mr. Peterson ignores the usual boatswain's chair, although, when the job is completed, he gets a safety bonus of $1 a day over a period of several weeks.

Pay for these high altitude workers ranges around $12 a day and costs for the entire job, including the cleaning of the original two-story base that was built in 1847, are up around $4,200.

This morning at 10 o'clock, someone excitedly called up the Custom House and asked whether the Government was on eastern standard time or still operating on daylight saving time. In answer to the blunt, "Why do you ask?" the voice drawled: "Oh, I just wondered. The clock on the tower facing west says 11 o'clock and the other three say 10." No one knows yet how this happened, although the hands were momentarily halted by the workmen last night and set going again this morning, but no changes were made in the setting.

When the job is completed and the leaks are clogged with mortar, the workmen will have been four weeks on the peak.

Halifax Comes To Bay State Aid

As an expression of gratitude for Massachusetts's assistance at the time of the great munitions explosion in Halifax Harbor 20 years ago, the City of Halifax yesterday sent to the Commonwealth $2,500 as a gift to alleviate distress caused by the recent hurricane.

The check was sent by the people of Halifax to Governor Hurley who turned it over to the Red Cross as directed.

"The city's contribution," said the Halifax letter accompanying the check, "is prompted by a genuine feeling of regret, expressed on all sides by our citizens for those who were bereaved or who lost materially in the disaster and our desire to assist becomes the keener when the generosity of the people of Massachusetts, following the Halifax explosion when so much immediate and continued aid was given by the people of your state, is recalled."

New Court Plan Gets Approval Of Harvard Educator

The proposal of Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky to establish a U. S. Court of Appeals for Administration, to review rulings of the Government's independent quasi-judicial administrative agencies, would take the Supreme Court out of political controversies, in the opinion of Dr. J. Harold De Nike of Harvard Business School.

In an article in the Harvard Business Review, Dr. De Nike said the Logan proposal for a court with a chief justice and 10 associate justices chosen for their competence in dealing with administrative matters "could do what neither Congess nor the Supreme Court has done: regularize and evolve a common law of administration."

The Harvard author contended the present system burdens the Supreme Court and not only forces it "to take sides in essentially political controversies but also to decide technical, economic and business problems in what is bound to seem to the defeated interests an artificial and legalistic way."

The Logan proposal is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Co-operative Bank Home Loans Set New Mark for September

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With green lights flashing again along many of New England's industrial lanes, the 185 co-operative banks of Massachusetts today joined the recovery parade with the announcement that September's volume of loans pushed under cashier windows to prospective home owners comprised the best business for that fall month since the start of the depression.

Every businessman knows what more than $1,000,000 in co-operative loans passed over to home buyers every week means in terms of industrial recovery. And final returns for September reached $4,332,400 for new home financing or an average of more than $1,000,000 a week turned into the avenues of building employment.

Barometers of the ups and downs of employment in the building trades is the term applied to co-operative loans. And in turning these loans into the building trades bankers are helping to stimulate a variety of industrial activities upon which the Administration in Washington has placed the onus of national recovery. Stimulation of building loans, the bankers say, is a certain sign of a fall or winter up-surge in home construction.

Other Important Factors

But there are other factors in the banking picture that color the prospects for a general up-curve in business markets. One of them is that the down-curve in mortgage loans beginning later in Massachusetts banks than elsewhere, or about six months ago, has been completely stemmed, and for the first time since last February a single month's business in 1938 (September) has surpassed that of a corresponding month in 1937.

But the optimism does not stop even there, for by a scant margin of $36,750 the home financing volume in September surpassed that of September 1936, which was then the best showing for that Fall month since the low ebb of the recession in 1930.

To co-operative bank officials, this increased activity means not only the building of new homes which are many thousands of units behind normal production but it means the sale of old homes which have clogged the real estate markets for several years.

Another Bright Picture

In the month's jumble of figures, statisticians also distinguished a marked decrease in the millions of dollars in bank funds wrapped up in foreclosed properties, idle funds that have proved a continual drag on bank dividends. Whereas about $1,000,000 of co-operative bank money is ordinarily tied up in foreclosed properties, there were $54,000,000 represented in foreclosed properties in 1936.

That staggering figure was reduced to $45,000,000 last year and at the rate that these properties are now being taken over by home buyers, it is safe to assume that the figures will drop below $40,000,000 this year.

But these optimistic statistics should not mislead the buying public into surmising that the building industry has entered a boom or even approached its normal stride. The Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League blasts that fallacy with a comparison between the $251,000,000 in outstanding co-operative bank loans in 1937 and the 1930 figure of $506,000,000. This comparison is given to show how far the nation is behind in fulfilling its housing requirements.

* * *

Homes Like Hats

Sounding an unfamiliar note in national housing circles this week, C. I. Cheyney, member of the Board of Directors of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, declared that "mass production of homes is not the so-called panacea for American housing problems."

On the contrary, he said, mass

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Rhode Island Democrats Offer Improvement Plan

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28—Gov. Robert E. Quinn's Democratic Administration captured the spotlight in the Rhode Island political campaign this week by dangling before the voters a list of proposed State improvement projects estimated to cost nearly $50,000,000. Approximately $27,000,000 would be borrowed by the State to finance the projects. The balance would be made up by Federal grants.

Largest of the projects is a Metropolitan sewer system to serve about half of the State. It will cost $22,000,000 and $10,000,009 of this will be in the form of a Federal grant.

Seven questions will appear on the ballots at the election next month, the State Administration announced this week. Five of these are included in the State improvement program.

Seven Projects on Ballot

The voters will be asked to answer yes or no on the following matters:

1. The State to borrow $2,000,000 for storm rehabilitation.
2. Columbus Day, Oct. 12, shall be made a legal holiday.
3. The State to borrow $1,020,000 to refund bonds due in June, 1939.
4. The State to borrow $12,000,000 for a sewer system.
5. The State to borrow $5,000,000 for bridge construction.
6. The State to borrow $5,000,000 for roads.
7. The State to borrow $3,000,000 for new buildings.

State law empowers the Governor to place any question he deems necessary on the ballot.

Up to Washington

All of the improvement program has been filed with PWA authorities at Washington. A question exists, however, whether PWA will give final approval after the voters decide at the polls. Some months ago Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes warned Rhode Island that it must approve its program before Oct. 1, and that if it waited until the November election before reaching a decision it might be too late to obtain PWA sanction.

A metropolitan sewer system for the State has been discussed for a decade. One plan called for huge trunk lines to stretch the length of Narragansett Bay and go far out to sea. Another provided trunk lines on either side of the bay stretching out to Prudence Island, where a large disposal plant would be erected.

The plan now being considered, as explained by Frank M. O'Donnell, engineer of the State Emergency Public Works Commission, calls for three disposal plants, one at Provi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Pre-Thanksgiving Turkeys Offer Luring Week-End Menu

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Turkeys are prominent in the market for the week-end menu and, coming on top of the news that western turkeys were unusually plentiful in Boston and that prices would be comparatively low this fall, thrifty housewives found good news in the market places today. Young and tender western turkeys were offered in Faneuil Hall at 35c and natives from 3 to 10c a pound higher. Chain stores are offering them at 29c a pound for 8 to 12-pound weights of "fancy, fresh, plump northern turkeys."

Fowl and chicken prices are fairly steady and not much different from a week ago, excepting for one chain store system that apparently offers their price of 23c as a "leader." High quality fowl in Faneuil Hall stalls range from 28 to 32c with native capons of 6 to 8 pounds, as high as 42c.

Beef prices continue steady and without much change while lamb and pork prices are a bit higher, though big food marts offer lamb legs at 21c which was quoted by chains last week, evidently as one of their week-end inducements to buyers.

Faneuil Hall stalls quote 27 to 28c a pound for lamb legs, while pork for roasts is 25c. Venison is in the market for those who like game with Faneuil Hall prices around $1 a pound for steaks, and 65c for loin.

A limited number of stores are offering "fresh" swordfish today at 50c a pound and the frozen fish is available at 35c. The Boston swordfish fleet have withdrawn from that branch of the fisheries for the season. Considerable was put into freezers during the summer, however, including that which came from Canada and Japan.

Fresh lake trout, eastern halibut and bluefish are quoted downtown at 35c. Smelts are offered from 30 to 45c.

In vegetables, wax beans are offered in Faneuil Hall stalls at 15c while 3c more buys green peas. Broccoli is 15 cents. Young beets are 7c a bunch downtown and 4½c in chain stores.

Leon V. Stone

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, in Central School Hall, Ditson Place, Methuen, 7:45 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Yankee Fable" new comedy by Lewis Meltzer, presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Ina Claire. Staged by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday. 2:30. Last week.

Copley—
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me," musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Extended for another week.

Movies

Exeter—
Loretta Young and Joel McCrea in "Three Blind Mice." 1:45, 4:45, 7:50, 10. Also "History Is Made at Night," starring Charles Boyer. 3, 6, 9:05.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Coolidge Corner—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang and Lynn Bari. 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Also "My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:44, 9:52.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

State and Orpheum—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Tremont—
Gary Cooper and Helen Hayes in "Farewell to Arms." Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Shirley Temple. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Give Me a Sailor," starring Martha Raye. 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," featuring Gracie Fields and Victor McLaglen. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang, Lynn Bari, Robert Allen and Ruth Donnelly. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45. Also "My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 1:10, 4:09, 7:05, 10.

Repertory—
Nino Martini featured in "Music for Madame." Also "Hold 'em Navy," with Lew Ayres and Mary Carlisle. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Mysterious Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra, "Demons of the Deep," Arthur Murray shows you "How to Dance the Shag." "Popeye & Katzenjammer Kids cartoon. Latest newsreels and other shorts

Metropolitan—
"Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
Deanna Durbin, Leopold Stokowski, Adolphe Menjou and Mischa Auer in "100 Men and a Girl." Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with Billy and Bobby Mauch. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Strand—
Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "Yellow Jack." Also "Hold That Kiss," with Mickey Rooney and Maureen O'Sullivan.

University—
Bing Crosby in "Sing You Sinners." 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Clare Trevor. 1:35, 4:55, 8. Children's movie Saturday 10 a. m. "Gold Mine in the Sky," with Gene Autry. Also "Dick Tracy Returns," No. 8

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 4, 6:55, 10 Also "Garden of the Moon," starring Margaret Lindsay. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels; Grantland Rice Football, cartoons, Travel in Cuba, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Other Events

Huntington Hall Chambers—
Free public lecture on "American Co-ops Forge Ahead," by Leon Vernon Kofod, world traveler and lecturer, sponsored by The Greater Boston Co-operative Society, Inc., 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Tomorrow

Hotel Brunswick Ballroom—
Lecture-demonstration by Hans Wiener. Subject: "The Impetus of Dance in the Arts." Assisted by Erica Thomey and a number of his professional students. 3:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Hunt Is On for Missing Fishermen's Race Trophy

Boston News Today

Sleuths Take Up Silver Cup's Trail

Capt. Angus Walters, skipper of the Nova Scotia schooner Bluenose, whose exuberance over defeating Gloucester's Gertrude L. Thebaud was considerably dampened yesterday when he was informed that his beautiful silver race cup was "missing" and that the $3,000 prize money was not immediatery available, took what cheer he could today in the advice that a special investigator of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company had been assigned to find the missing trophy.

Captain Walters took the precaution of insuring the silver cup for $500 before it was turned over to the committee which planned the races and which in turn put the cup on display in a department store. The store maintains it returned the trophy. The insurance company investigator will take the trail up at that point.

The Bluenose left today for Gloucester, towed by the Canadian Fisheries Department vessel Arras. Her engine will be re-installed and Captain Walters hopes to be able to leave for Lunenburg tomorrow night.

Craft to Carry Message of Peace

An object of curiosity on Boston's waterfront today was a white, yawl-rigged, two-masted sailing craft, that has been moored in the slip at Central Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, for several weeks.

Without a name on bow or stern, the craft and its skipper have been a mystery to waterfront habitutes, until it was disclosed that it is a one-man peace crusade in which a man without a country—known as Mr. Chips—is starting forth on a world girdling voyage in his 34-foot craft to preach world amity, in the seaports of the world.

Chips is none other than the genial carpenter who has worked on passenger ships of the United Fruit Company sailing out of Boston during recent years. He has named his craft the Lena.

Chips is a native of Russia but forfeited his citizenship when he failed to return to Russia by Jan. 1, 1921, in response to the edict that failure to do so meant cancellation of citizenship.

He never became a citizen of any other country, but plied his trade as a seafarer, and, after deciding to dedicate his life to the cause of world peace, he laid aside $75 out of each month's pay of $80 and finally built his boat at Beverly. It will depend entirely on sail for propulsion and the skipper plans to take along a Boston boy or two, sailing to the West Indies, Panama Canal, South Sea Islands and Australia where he plans to start his campaign to unite the peoples of the world with a bond of common understanding.

His plan is to "preach" from the street corners and endeavor to secure individual pledges from those who hear him that they will support the League of Nations. He has designed a League of Nations flag—a small map of the world in an oval, bordered by 58 small stars representing each nation in the League, and set in a rainbow colored field.

Excise Tax Hunt Season Is Still On

Two hundred forty-four additional notices, sent out by the Registry of Motor Vehicles to motorists who have failed to pay their excise taxes, were returned today by the Post Office Department as undeliverable.

Such notices, it is assumed by State officials, either went to fictitious addresses given by motorists to obtain lower insurance rates or to addresses from which auto owners have moved without leaving forwarding addresses.

The total of such notices returned is now 1,217, according to Registry officials. Altogether, 27,082 notices have been mailed out. Names of 2,763 others to whom local tax collectors wish notices sent were received today at the Registry offices.

Munich Pact Youth Group Topic

"Has the Munich Agreement Advanced or Retarded World Peace—and How?" is the topic to be discussed at the meeting sponsored by the Youth Group of the League of Nations Association on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, at 7:30 p. m. at Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge. Professor Theodore Smith, of the Department of English and History, at M. I. T., will lead the discussion.

This is the first of a course of five meetings sponsored by the Youth Group to meet the demand for clearer thinking on the complex and changing international situation. The course will be open to young people between the ages of 16 and 30 who wish to gain a comprehensive and accurate grasp and some facility in discussion to enable them to take part intelligently in conversations on pressing world problems. Subsequent meetings will be held on Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Jan. 11 and Jan. 18, and choice of topic will depend on the progress of world events. The charge for the course is $1.00 (or 25c a single meeting) and those interested may register at 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, or at the first meeting.

Air Mail Week Aviators Honored

Four prominent aviation officials who last May flew consignments of air mail as a part of the program of National Air Mail Week today were presented with engraved certificates acknowledging their services by Postmaster Peter F. Tague.

The certificates, presented in behalf of Postmaster General James A. Farley, went to W. Nelson Bump, Manager of the American Airlines, Inc.; Robert M. Love, President of the Inter-City Airlines, Inc.; Edward J. Lynch, State Inspector of Aviation, and Maj. Clarence E. Hodge, state supervisor of aviation and Commanding Officer of the 26th Division, Massachusetts N. G. aviation squadron. Two other pilots, Parker Gray of the Mayflower Airlines, Inc., and Crocker Snow of the East Boston Airport, will receive certificates when they return to Boston.

Fifty-three certificates were awarded in other parts of the State.

Age Assistance Rebukes Passed By Candidates

Old age assistance and what the other fellow hasn't done for it served as the main topic for the list of rebukes hurled by the two gubernatorial candidates at each other during their rallies in and around Boston last night.

Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor, at rallies in nine sections of Boston told his listeners that he was not a "Johnny-come-lately" to the cause of old-age assistance. To this he cited his record on this question when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1930, he said, he signed the act providing for old age assistance in the State; in 1931 he signed the bill imposing a tax to provide revenue for old age assistance, and in 1932-33-34-and 35 he signed laws which further liberalized the old age assistance law.

"I have always advocated supported and fought for old-age assistance," declared Mr. Saltonstall. "Contrast my position on this vital economic problem with the statement which I am about to read to you," he continued.

Quoting from a pamphlet entitled, "The Government of Boston," written by the Democratic gubernatorial candidate when he was Mayor of Boston, Mr. Saltonstall read:

"I have opposed successfully a bill providing for the establishment of a general old age pension system applicable to all persons in the State, and a general contributory pension system applicable to all public employees, believing that the burden of either or both of such systems would be too great for the community to bear."

In reply to Mr. Saltonstall's statement that he was not a "Johnny-come-lately," James M. Curley, Democratic Nominee for Governor, said that his Republican opponent was a "Johnny-come-not-at-all."

Mr. Curley spent much of his time at last night's rallies attacking Mr. Saltonstall's personal appearance and characterizing him a "cold-blooded" opponent of all humane legislation.

The Democratic nominee said the only hope or prospect of obtaining jobs in private employ lies in continuance of control of the National and State Governments by Democrats.

Age Pension Cost Rises in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—Old-age assistance will cost Vermont an extra $125,000 next year, under budget estimates of Director W. Arthur Simpson. He asked a $600,000 appropriation for 1939.

No new cases will be added to the rolls after Nov. 1 and present benefits will not be increased, he said, explaining that current needs will take all available State and Federal funds for the next several months.

Rowing Reporters Lose Race And Even Nautical Argument

By Harlan Trott

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Never again! That is the feeling summed up in a hotly disputed aftermath to Wednesday's battle between photographers and correspondents for the International Fishermen's Rowboat Trophy, symbolic of the fastest crew in the seagoing Fourth Estate.

The commotion was staged over a quarter-mile course, starting from the first buoy of the course sailed by the Bluenose and Thebaud and ending under the stern of the Committee boat, the Coast Guard ship Chelan. Today, however, there was considerable doubt as to whether the contest really had ended after all. Up to a late hour Wednesday, the contestants were still at it.

The match was rowed in eight-oared whaleboats borrowed from the Chelan. Owing to a last-minute hitch in the arrangements of the Race Committee, the Coast Guard failed to provide a boat to tow the contestants to the line. Everybody was bitter tonight about their treatment at the hands of the Committee, and a member of the reporters' crew openly stated that it was the committee and not the photographers who had beaten their boat.

The Last Time

"This is the last time we shall ever race under such conditions," he declared. "We will race on the Charles River or in the Public Garden if necessary, but never again out there. We are through."

Asked to comment on the statement given out by the correspondents, George Hill, of Wide World Agency, No. 4 oar on the winning boat and spokesman for the photographers, declared: "After the beating we gave the reporters out there yesterday, I agree wholeheartedly with the last part of that statement. You may quote me as saying, the writers absolutely are through."

As a result of the Committee's failure to provide the quarter-mile tow for the contestants, both boats churned up to the starting line under protest.

Conditions were ideal for the race. In fact, the skipper of the Thebaud said he had never seen the sea any smoother than it was on Wednesday. There was little to choose between the crews at the start. One was about as bad as the other. For the first boat length, it was anybody's race; then the tide of battle turned suddenly—or was it the reporters' coxswain who turned suddenly?

Close Quarters

At any rate, both crews soon found themselves engaged in an eight-oared duel at close quarters. The reporters had the better of the infighting. Above the roar of battle, the command rang out, "Boarders, away! Pikes and cutlasses!" The photographers began backpaddling furiously. Now the crowd was in an uproar. The photographers were in full retreat, the writers pursuing closely. Now they were two lengths apart; now only a length, three-quarters of a length—but the reporters were too late. The photographers had backed over the finish line to the tumultous acclaim of those who couldn't tell the difference between a boat and a bout.

Today there were rumors that the photographers would file charges against the correspondents on the grounds that they had loaded excessive ballast after the boats had been officially measured. This drew an indignant reply from Capt. William U. Swan, self-confessed dean of American yachting writers and stroke of the reporters' crew. Cap'n Bill denied that he weighed a pound more than Nemo Gaskell, Boston newsreeler who pulled No. 3 in the winning boat. The committee will weigh both sides of the case if someone will drop a penny in the slot. Up to this time, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has not raised the necessary amount.

There was also a dispute as to the length of the course. The official distance was a quarter of a mile, but both crews claimed it was a five-mile merry-go-round. This was as close as the contestants came to an agreement during the day.

The photographers are demanding that the cup be turned over to them as provided under the terms of the deed of gift. So far, the committee has not been able to find the cup. In fact, no one can find the committee.

Plan to attend this great saving event . . .

A 3-Day Economy Event

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 27th 28th and 29th

Grover Cronin

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November SPECIAL

On the *Cleaning* of Upholstered Furniture

Sale Begins Tues., Nov. 1

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ROXBURY, MASS.

All for the Glory of the Press

By a Staff Photographer

The Fourth Estate Goes to Sea

The start of the race between photographers and reporters for the International Fishermen's Rowboat Trophy. The photographers, left winners of the race sponsored by the United States Coast Guard, are shown trailing the writers shortly after the start of the race.

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

dence and one on each shore of the Bay. The system would care for Cranston, Warwick, West Warwick, Johnston, North Providence, Barrington, and parts of East Providence, Warren, and Bristol.

Major Campaign Issue

Governor Quinn seized on the bond issue questions as a major item in his campaign addresses this week.

The program, he said, will "result in the purification and beautification of Narragansett Bay and will remove a definite health menace in our congested areas."

Pointing out that "practically half of the money will be given to the State by the Federal Government," the Governor declared that "with this program in operation we can look forward to the greatest era of prosperity and contentment that the State of Rhode Island has ever seen."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 29

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Tonight's Radio Specials

6:45 WEEI Senator H. Styles Bridges, N. H., on "Little Business, What Now?"

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Poetry Corner."

8:00 WEEI "First Nighter" drama: "Don't Ask a Woman 'Why'."

8:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Pathways to Peace," Saville R. Davis.

9:00 WEEI "Hollywood Hotel": William Powell, master of ceremonies; Ida Lupino, Melville Cooper, and Mr. Powell in "By Candlelight"; Frances Langford and Jean Sablon, vocalists; orchestra.

10:00 WAAB "Curtain Time" sketch: "Research à la Carte," with Alice Hill, Bill Bouchey, and "George Spelvin."

Election Speakers

Democratic

6:45 WAAB James M. Curley.
7:15 WBZ Paul A. Dever.
8:30 WBZ State Committee.
9:00 WBZ State Committee.

Republican

6:25 WBZ State Committee.

Referenda

6:45 WNAC For taxi bill.
10:30 WNAC Against taxi bill.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	A. Rollini's Orchestra	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; pol. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Sen. Bridges; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Political talk	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Political talk	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports";	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Florito's Orch.	"Vocal Varieties"	"Musical Moments"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Warden Lawes' Criminal	Lucille Manners, so-	Camb. Com. Plan "E"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15 drama	Case Histories	prano; Robert Sim-	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen;	Political talk	mons; Frank Black's	"Symphonic Strings"	Shirley Winters, songs
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	"Musicgraphs"	Orchestra	"Symphonic Strings"	Music; sports; talk
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Political talk	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Organ and piano
9:15 music and dra-	Paul Martin's Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	'Sugar-Cane Davis' Or.	Variety program
9:30 matic program;	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days';	"Moonbeams"; mixed	Variety program
9:45 guest stars	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	choir & classical music	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:00 "Grand Central	Studio party	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time";	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 Station"; drama	Studio party	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	dramatization	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Jack Berch's music	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	Political talk	"Jazz Nocturne"; va-	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	"Uncle Ezra"	riety program	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Children's program	Musicale; talk	Saturday Morning Club;	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	orchestra; soloists	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30 Four Corners Thea-	Child Educational Talk	Piano Duo	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 ter: 'Valley Farm'	"Swing Serenade"	Commentator	drama	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Four-H Club	Variety program: com-	Highlights: Halftones	Al Rawley's Music
11:15 atory of Music;	Male Quartet	mentator; soloist; orch.	Organ recital	Al Rawley's Music
11:30 string quartet;	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 guest artists	"Four of Us"	of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; "Checkerboard	Voice, violin, and organ	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News	Time"; stocks	concert	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "The Goofs"	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "The Goofs"	Home Hour; guests;	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Football Souvenir	music	News Service	Women's club news	"Campus Varieties"
1:15 Eddie Lee	"Dance Time"	George and Juanita"	Sport reports	"Campus Varieties"
1:30 "Jimmy and Dick"	"Kick Off"	Bobby Norris, violin	"Treasures in Melody"	Short Story Editor
1:45 Holy Cross-Colgate	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Yale-Dartmouth football	Treasures in Melody	Columbia - Cornell foot-
2:00 football game	ball game	game	A. Candelori's Orchestra	ball game
2:15 Holy Cross-Colgate	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Yale-Dartmouth football	Sport reports	Columbia - Cornell foot-
2:30 football game	ball game	game	Sport reports	ball game
2:45 Holy Cross-Colgate	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Yale-Dartmouth football	Sport reports	Columbia - Cornell foot-
3:00 football game	ball game	game	Sport reports	ball game
3:15 Holy Cross-Colgate	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Yale-Dartmouth football	Sport reports	Columbia - Cornell foot-
3:30 football game	ball game	game	Sport reports	ball game
3:45 Holy Cross-Colgate	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Yale-Dartmouth football	Sport reports	Columbia - Cornell foot-
4:00 No'western - Minn.	ball game	game	No'western - Minnesota	ball game
4:15 football game	Harvard-Princeton	Yale-Dartmouth game	football game	Columbia-Cornell game
4:30 No'western - Minn.	No'western - Minnesota	No'western - Minnesota	No'western - Minnesota	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:45 football game	football game	football game	football game	Sport reports
5:00 No'western - Minn.	No'western - Minnesota	No'western - Minnesota	No'western - Minnesota	Sport reports
5:15 football game	football game	football game	football game	Sport reports
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Swingology"; variety	No'western-Minnesota	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Studio program	Spanish Revue; talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Football News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Political talk	Dramatization	Sport results	Dinner music
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time"; Red	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.
7:15 L. Noble's Orch.	"Message of Israel"	Foley, soloist; guests	Political talk	"Sweet Music"
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	Richard Himber's Or.	Dave Apollon's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00 'Johnny Presents';	Political talk	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John Philip Sousa Me-	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Political talk	Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	morial Program	'Wynken, Blynken, Nod'
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	Political talk	Fred Waring and His	Jacques Renard's Orch.	V. Cratil, songs
8:45 questions; answers	"Ranch Boys"	Pennsylvanians	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Music; talk; sports
9:00 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:15 "Dance Time"	Henry Burr; soloists;	son, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Political talk	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Political talk	"The Playboys"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	NBC Symphony Or-	"America Dances"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra; Arturo Tos-	"America Dances"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 guests	canini, conductor	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Colonel Merriwether's	"Front Page Drama"
10:45 Political talk	NBC Symphony Or-	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra; Arturo Tos-	News Service	J. Manzanere's Orch.	Sports relay
11:15 Sports; talk; music	canini, conductor	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Features

12:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Music Hall chamber concert, Erno Rapee, conductor; Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci," with Robert Weede, Jan Peerce, Louis Purdey, and Viola Philo.

12:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion: Neil Jacoby, Louis Wirth, David Cushman Coyle.

1:00 **WBZ** (WJZ — National), "Great Plays"; Carra's "The Great Musician."

1:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling"; Emil Ludwig talks on "France Looks to America."

2:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Members of San Francisco Music Opera Company, headed by Ebe Stignani, with Robert Bonelli and Dino Borgioli.

2:45 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), International broadcast from Holland.

3:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic Society, John Barbirolli, conducting.

3:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air; Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra with Anna Mary Dickey, Beatrice Brody, and Edward Boucher.

5:30 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), Ben Bernie, with Lew Lehr and Manny Prager.

6:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Silver Theater"; Conrad Nagle, m. c.; Rosalind Russell and James Stewart, guests.

6:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform"; Forum discussion "The U. S. Farm Policy," with Gen. Hugh Johnson and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, speaking; Lyman Bryson presiding.

7:00 **WNAC** (WEAF — National), Jack Benny program with Mary Livingstone, Kenny Baker, Phil Harris' Orchestra.

7:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbitt.

7:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Sunday Night at Seth Parker's"; dramatization with music.

7:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), Bandwagon: Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

8:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), New England Town Meeting from Faneuil Hall.

8:00 **WNAC** (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Judy, Annie, and Zeke; Madeline Carroll, guest.

8:00 **WAAB** (WOR — Mutual), "Bach Cantata Series"; conductor, Alfred Wallenstein.

8:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Library of Congress Chamber Music Series.

9:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; Symphony Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conducting, with Emma Otero, coloratura soprano, guest.

9:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Hollywood Playhouse"; Charles Boyer and Josephine Hutchinson in O. Henry's story, "Renaissance at Charleroi."

10:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines," with Ralph Edwards, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Gilbert Seldes.

What's Going On in the Arts

Cohope

Lotte Lehmann

Who is giving a joint song recital with Lauritz Melchior in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Elmer Schoettle

Jordan Hall was comfortably filled last night for the pianoforte recital of Elmer Schoettle. He offered a somewhat conventional program, opening with the Bach English Suite in D minor, followed by the Beethoven Thirty-two Variations in C minor. The only work representative of the newer pianoforte literature was the First Pianoforte Sonata by Hindemith, which preceded a Capriccio in B minor, Op. 76, and Intermezzo in E flat minor, Opp. 118, by Brahms, and Debussy's "Moonlight on the Terrace" and "The Isle of Joy."

Last night Mr. Schoettle revealed a crisp technique, which served him well in the Bach Suite, especially during the final Gigue. As a whole, however, the suite lacked grace and elegance. Mr. Schoettle evidently felt it in terms of tonal emphasis rather than as a more sweeping whole. His manner of accenting the first beat of the measure, for instance, became monotonous, whereas a judiciously placed emphasis now and then would have given the same impetus for which he evidently strove.

The Beethoven item gave him ample opportunity to exhibit a variety of effects, but here again he appeared to be interested most in fleetly performed phrases, well marked. His effort at fleetness also caused him to lose control during the middle portion of the work, with a resultant fumbling for notes.

The Hindemith opus is a sonata in name only, since it is built upon several rhapsodical themes, freely treated in the Hindemith idiom, an idiom which does not lend itself gracefully to composition for the pianoforte. Only in occasional flashes does the listener feel that the trend of movement is inevitable.

Mr. Schoettle found his audience warmly responsive and rewarded their persistent applause by performing additional numbers. G. M. S.

"You Can't Take It With You"

Once more, Columbia's two-man team, Frank Capra and Robert Riskin, score with a screen play. This year it's called "You Can't Take It With You," the main points of which were suggested to Messrs. Capra and Riskin by Messrs. Kaufman and Hart of Broadway.

The Capra-Riskin combination has simply converted a warm-hearted farce into a warm-hearted comedy. One can almost see them studying the antics of the Sycamores and deciding that with a slightly different twist here and there, the household might not appear quite so madcap. Much of the play has been retained, to be sure, but Grandpa Vanderhof now plays a harmonica and his hobby is stamps instead of snake collecting, and the Kirbys have become stuffed shirts with a purpose. Mr. Kirby is trying to put over the biggest deal of his life, a merger which will drive at least one man to ruin. He does not know that the land he most needs is owned by Grandpa Vanderhof. So there is emotional and dramatic conflict which the play never attempted.

Lionel Barrymore gives a grand performance as grandpa. Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Mischa Auer, Spring Byington, Donald Meek, Halliwell Hobbes, Edward Arnold, Ann Miller, Samuel S. Hinds, H. B. Warner and Dub Taylor are all good.

"Vacation from Love" is a farce about marital mistakes, with Reginald Owen, Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice.

March of Time

The latest March of Time, "Inside the Maginot Line," has been added to the program at the Keith Memorial Theater, where Deanna Durbin is appearing in "That Certain Age." It is an extremely interesting issue, giving a surprisingly complete picture of life and military operations in the French subterranean fortresses along the German border. The film also dwells upon France's whole military machine and gives some idea of the enormous number of men and guns an armed peace requires.

Boston Dance Notes

Martha Graham will open the Boston dance season in John Hancock Hall, Wednesday evening, with selections from her latest work, "American Document," first produced at the Bennington Festival and given its New York première in Carnegie Hall, Oct. 9.

The selections, to be given on the latter half of the program, are those which do not call for the presence of Erick Hawkins, her first male partner in years, who is now on tour with the Ballet Caravan. They are the Indian Episode, with a solo, "Native Figure," by Miss Graham, a group dance "Lament for the Land," and a verbal passage, "Red Jacket of the Senecas Speaks (1811)," presumably by the actor, Houseley Stevens, Jr., who created the role, and the Emancipation episode, done by the group and prefaced by more spoken lines.

Except for "American Lyric" (group) and "Jubilee" (solo), the rest of the program announced has been seen before in Boston. The titles listed are: "Celebration," "Lamenation," "Frontier," "Satyric Festival Song," and "American Provincials."

Miss Graham's program is second in the series, "Evenings of Adventure," sponsored by the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Hans Wiener will give a lecture-demonstration on "The Impetus of Dance in the Arts," tomorrow afternoon at 3:30, in the Hotel Brunswick ballroom. He will be assisted by his new associate, Erica Thimey, and a number of professional students.

Adolphe Robicheau, resident French-American dancer, has been improving his technique at the School of the American Ballet in New York, in preparation for the presentation of his new ballet, "Evangeline," based on Longfellow's poem about the Acadians, in which he will take the role of Gabriel.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Nov. 12, 12:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

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This Emblem Guarantees Dependability

We use Statler HANDY TOWELS *in our home*

Throw soiled towels away! Use Statler Handy Towels, more economical, less bothersome than cloth towels. More absorbent, stronger, softer, adapted to a hundred uses. Sold by grocers, druggists, department stores.

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Somerville, Mass.

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HOW INEXPENSIVE ELECTRIC COOKING IS

"I've cooked electrically for ten years. You just can't imagine an easier or more economical way of preparing meals. And no other method can touch the delicious flavor of electric cooking."

says MRS. ALICE M. LEONARD

10 Chesterford Road East, Winchester, Mass.

Mrs. Leonard says that the safety of electric cooking counts for a great deal, particularly when you have such lively, healthy youngsters as Alice, age 5, and Mary Patricia, age 1, around the house.

Electric cooking is so far ahead in the satisfaction it gives you that everyone should know how *easy* it is to enjoy . . . Electric ranges are child's play to operate. They require so little of your time and attention. Electric ovens eliminate cooking failures. "Tending to the roast" becomes a thing of the distant past. And when you discover the new delicious flavor of your meals, you *know* it pays to

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LOWEST PRICE EVER!

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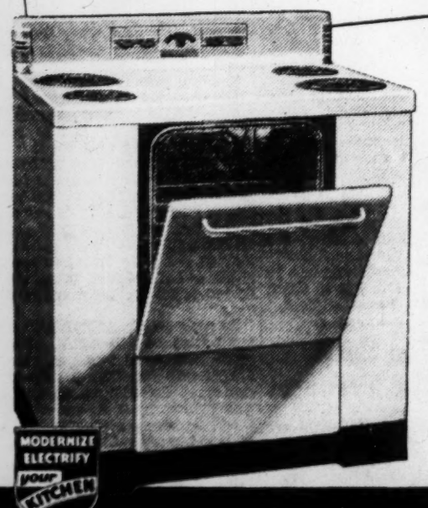

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Deanna DURBIN *"That CERTAIN AGE"*

MELVYN DOUGLAS-JACKIE COOPER

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STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM

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Also: "VACATION FROM LOVE"

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Plymouth Theatre, W. 45 St., Cir. 6-9156

Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30

WALTER HUSTON in *The New Musical Comedy*

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HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY

MADY CHRISTIANS MAURICE EVANS

KATHERINE LOCKE HENRY EDWARDS

ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way

LAc. 4-4664 Prices 55c to $3.30

Evgs. 6:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2 P. M.

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DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK

in *RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy*

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Fannie Hurst's "FOUR DAUGHTERS"

with Claude Rains — May Robson

Also "The Affairs of Annabel"

With Jack Oakie—Lucille Ball

Monday to Wednesday October 31 to Nov. 2

Matinee at 2:00

Evenings Continuous from 6:30

Here and There in Shops Of Boston's Retail Areas

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For some vague reason or other, some women think that styles in men's wear never change. The idea being that their Harold has been wearing the same tie clip for years, and the same with his belt. But it seems that styles do change, and new items come in every day, and the only reason that Harold is still hanging onto that old belt is because nobody sees to it that he's equipped with a new one!

But, if you only believe by seeing . . . then we suggest you look at the accessories by Swank, for here's a firm that caters to whims, fancies, idiosyncrasies and style sense; just as some firms do all that for women! Their new Stem-Winder key chain is not only a good-looking bit of jewelry, but decidedly utilitarian as well. And it takes care of the problem of removing any key that's wanted, at the moment it's wanted (and not at the time the mechanism decides to give in, as with so many key rings!) by means of the little stem-winder. You see the ring opens when you wind the stem, and it's all as easy as that. For $1.50. Then there's their new "Hole-In-One" belt. Very narrow, because this width is a high fashion with men at the moment, and convenient, because convenience is always a desired quality! You see it adjusts with a minimum amount of fuss, in just about no time flat! And once adjusted, it's set for good, and there's none of this finding that he has buckled his belt so that it's too loose, or vice versa, and having to do the job all over again. Furthermore, this number boasts of a trick buckle which sports the wearer's own initials. All for $2, if he'll take the silver finish. But if he prefers the gold finish it'll cost 50 cents more. Then there are the Swank ensembles that come all boxed, and include such attractive combinations as a key chain, Elbo-Links, collar holder and tie clip. Each done up with initials. $5.50 for the yellow gold finish. $5 for the white gold finish. At Jordan's, Filene's, Slattery's, Stearns, Chandler's, Continental, Leopold Morse, and Charles and David, Massachusetts Avenue.

♦♦♦

Gadget for Seeing Without Being Seen

Aren't there times, when the door bell gives a long ring, when, if you have a solid door, you sort of wish you might see just who you were opening the door on, before doing so? By means of the simple installation of a "Protecto-Scope" (which looks something like an automobile tail light, come to think of it!) you can actually see who is standing at your door without being seen yourself! An outside opening only around three eighths of an inch in diameter brings in a large image inside. You see—the visitor doesn't. Endorsed by Police Departments and leading Surety Companies . . . it's really the "seeing eye" for children and adults. The price is $6.50. At J. B. Hunter's, which is at 60 Summer Street, a short walk from Filene's.

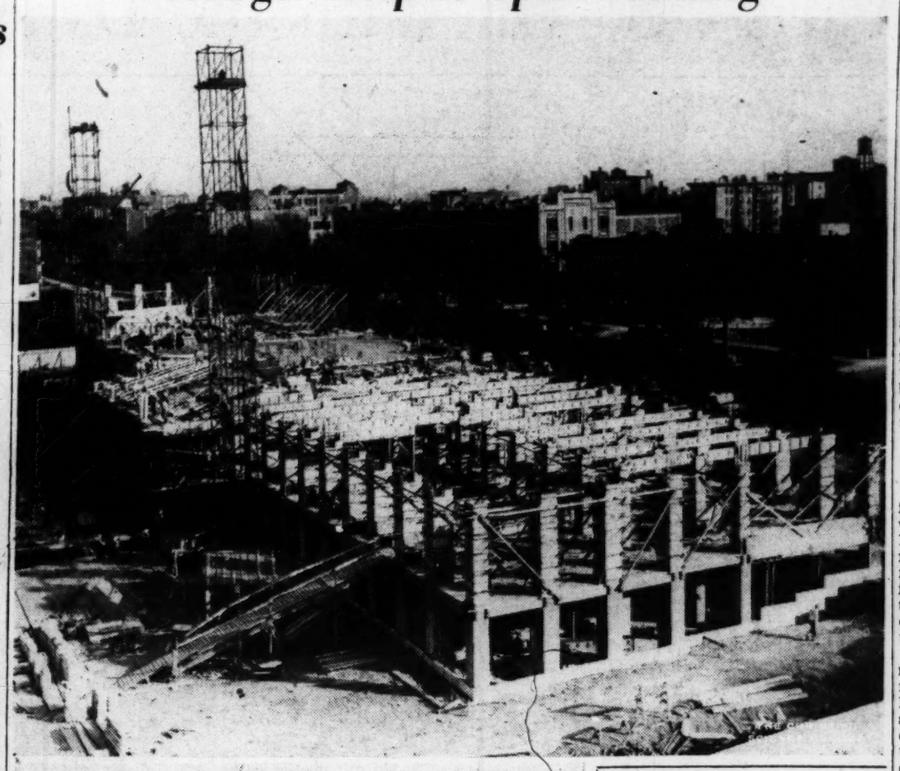
♦♦♦

See Your Florist To Fill Your Vases

Now that you've plucked the last rose from your garden, ripped up the marigold, and watched the last petunia fade away . . . the empty vases throughout the house seem definitely out of place. Your florist is the man for you now . . . with his collection of all the fall flowers you've been picking yourself until now. And it isn't necessary to spend oodles of money; you'd be surprised at what even a dollar will buy. Just ask Mr. Saunders, at The Symphony Florist shop, at 240 Huntington Street, some day!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Colleges Help to Spur Building



By a Staff Photographer

Education Sets New Pace

Top: Construction of new $1,150,000 College of Business Administration Building of Boston University on Commonwealth Avenue near Cottage Farm Bridge. This project will provide steady employment for 150 men up to its completion next spring. Architects: Cram and Ferguson. Bottom: New Simmons College dormitory on Brookline Avenue, Brookline. Architect: Edwin S. Dodge.

Riding of Boston's Police Highlight at Armory Show

Matching gaits with horsedom's "400," members of Boston's Mounted Police force rode away with acclaim of some 2,000 spectators last night at the opening of the Eleventh Annual Horse Show at Commonwealth Armory.

Dexterous riding of 18 Boston "mounties,"—18 blue-uniformed figures cantering and galloping through intricate formations and trick drills — provided a climactic moment among the 11 prize competitions.

Somehow those uniforms seemed a little brighter than the blue one sees amid the traffic; the horses indeed a bit apart from the mounts which do duty upon Boston thoroughfares. And when the police riders ended their exhibtion with a full-massed charge across the ring, there was no doubt of the tribute which the applause paid to their horsemanship.

A trophy offered by the Hotel Kenmore was presented by Show Manager Lee Whitney to Patrolman Arthur Stockdale for the finest performance of horse and rider. Dandy, oldest horse belonging to the force, and twice winner in previous shows, took second place.

Decorated Paddock

The 110th Cavalry's huge drill paddock was decorated with flags and bunting in the Cavalry's yellow and blue, a slightly distracting background for a novelty feature on the lists—a fashion parade of feminine attire.

Cash, trophy, and ribbon awards were presented to entries of professional and private stables in all parts of the State and few outside. A number of fine hunters were exhibited by the Richard Sheehan Stables of County Cork, Ireland. These spirited horses won three first prizes, one second, and two thirds during the evening. April Gift, a chestnut gelding from the Sheehan Stable, won the model, green, and novice hunter classes in a high-calibered field of competition.

The first four events, novice, saddle ponies, model hunters, model saddle ponies, and green hunters, were won by entries of Billy Elliott, Richard Sheehan Stables, Barbara Ann McGoldrick, and Richard Sheehan stables respectively.

Cavalry Event

A competition of chargers belonging to officers of various United States military organizations was won by the First Squadron, Third United States Cavalry, entry. A field of jumps was used in judging this event.

A colorful display of pyramid and Roman riding staged by members of Troop E, 110th Cavalry, was climaxed by a spectacular low hurdle made by five men pyramided on the backs of three horses fastened abreast.

The concluding event was an elimination open-jumping class sending horses entered by the Wright Stables, William A. Tower, Mrs. William Schlusemeyer, and the Pennsylvania Military College forward to compete with the four winners of tonight's contest on Saturday evening. A difficult course of high hurdles, hedge jumps, and staggered-bar jumps proved the skill of both horses and riders in this event.

Tonight's events will include competition of saddle, harness, and polo ponies, five-gaited mares, hunters, and jumpers. The Copley-Plaza Challenge trophy will be awarded in the lady's hunter class. A platoon drill by members of Troop E. 110th Cavalry, and open jumping elimination classes also will be judged.

Biennial Session Bill Is Forum Topic

The forthcoming referendum on biennial sessions of the Legislature will be the topic for discussion Sunday night at the New England Town Hall forum in Faneuil Hall.

Speakers in favor of the bill will be Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and John H. Mahoney, Legislative Agent, Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association. Speaking in opposition will be Henry L. Shattuck, former Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, representing the Massachusetts Civic League, and Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. A portion of the meeting, from 8 to 9 o'clock, will be radiocast over WEEI.

Acting Collector Hassett Honored

An informal celebration was held today in the U. S. Department of Internal Revenue to congratulate Thomas B. Hassett, Acting Collector, on completion of 20 years in the service. More than 300 Internal Revenue workers joined in presenting Mr. Hassett with gifts.

Mr. Hassett is one of several men spoken of as possible nominees for the post of collector.

Hurley Signs Big Bay State Bond Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

ator Joseph A. Langone, another Curley supporter, conducted the opposition campaign.

Senator Langone charged the bond issue constituted "the biggest steal in years," and stated that the Governor and Council had no right to authorize the departments to create deficits to meet damage costs.

Senator Langone offered an order to seek an advisory opinion from the State Supreme Judicial Court on the constitutionality of such action. The Langone order was referred to the Senate Committee on Rules and then the bond issue was rushed through on a voice vote.

Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford made a futile attempt to force a public hearing on the measure.

Later at the enactment stage in the House, Representative White again sought to block the bill, telling Boston Democrats that "it will cost Boston $4,000,000, and the metropolitan district won't get a cent." However, the House enacted the bond issue by a 201 to 10 vote and shortly afterward the Senate took similar action by a 37 to 0 vote, with Senator Langone absent.

U. S. Destroyer Launched

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP) — The 1,500-ton destroyer Sterett slid down the launching ways at the Charleston Navy Yard Oct. 27.

Co-operative Bank Home Loans Set New Mark for September

(Continued from Page 9)

production of homes may prove a serious deterrent to building progress because "people do not like houses of a standard design."

People will buy radios, automobiles and other standardized products, he pointed out, but homes, he considered in the same category with women's hats, which must express the individuality of the would-be owner to obtain a sale.

Houses will always have to be sold, he said, from the standpoint of design, pattern, practicability and accessibility. Then if the price can be made reasonable, so much the better. Prefabricators have put the cart before the horse, he concluded, by emphasizing price as the primary factor.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mortgage Cost Cut

A four-year downward trend in interest rates on home mortgages was reviewed today by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in a report released through local banking officials. Interest rates began to fall in 1934, it was noted, continuing through 1937. And in 1938, the indications in many communities are that rates will be even lower.

"The Board has for several years made studies of the trend of interest rates charged on home mortgage loans by savings and loan associations," says the statement. "Results demonstrate that there has been an unprecedented reduction since the depression; a reduction that was to a large extent brought about by the agencies under the Board."

It is explained that the downswing became particularly noticeable in 1934 and the analysis continues:

"The average effective interest rate charged in 1931 by savings and loan associations was 8 per cent. In 1937, however, the average effective interest rate charged by Federal savings and loan associations was 6.31 per cent, a decrease of more than 20 per cent since 1931. These rates, it is important to note, are the effective rates covering not only interest, but all service charges and other loan fees. They thus represent total cost to the borrower."

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UP-TO-DATE STYLE—SAFE TIRES—DUO-HYDRAULIC BRAKES

Here is a real bargain! This beautiful Hudson built model can be yours NOW . . . and the proposition is sensational! We have 7 of these 1937 sedans which proved to be one of the best and most popular in Hudson history. We're willing to make a "special deal" with you on any one of these.

Every car has the famous All Steel Body, Radial Safety Control, Rhythmic Ride Springs, Tru-line Steering, Duo-Automatic Hydraulic Brakes, Automatic Draft Eliminators. Every car splendidly equipped for family use (some have heaters and radios). All have **Built-in Trunks.** Some have Selective Shift.

YOUR PRESENT CAR ACCEPTED as Part Payment

and tems can be arranged for 12 to 18 months for balance. These cars are personally indorsed and carry a WRITTEN 30-DAY GUARANTEE.

See Mr. Benway, Sales Manager

THE HENLEY-KIMBALL CO.
1299 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON KEN. 4010

Co-operative and Direct Reduction

MORTGAGES
Shares Always On Sale
BROOKLINE Co-operative Bank
5 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
ASP. 4743

HOW MUCH A MONTH?

If you want to know how much it takes to carry a
HOME MORTGAGE
under our low cost plans, come in and let us show you our
PAY LIKE RENT
arrangement, which can be adjusted to a basis convenient for almost anyone.
Come in any day.
Savings Shares Always on Sale
WORKINGMENS CO-OPERATIVE BANK
73 Cornhill—Boston
Assets Over $18,000,000

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

There's No Waste
in food of quality—the kind of quality you get in meats, vegetables, fish and fruits from
RHODES BROS.
170 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
LONgwood 2040 for Brookline and Newton phones
KENmore 4500 for residents of Boston

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Until You Have Seen the New 1939
Emerson
Model BM-206 5 Tube AC-DC $9.95
with the MIRACLE Tone Chamber
$19.95 Model BJ-200 6 Tube AC-DC Superheterodyne
171A Mass. Ave. Cir. 6913 (Opp. Rhodes Bros.)
GEORGE'S RADIO SALES AND SERVICE
15 Years in the Back Bay

SHOE NEWS!
● It's real news when you can buy a pair of genuine Douglas Scotsman Shoes for men at the new low price of $3.50! Be sure to see the new Fall styles at your Douglas Shoe Store!

Douglas Men's Shoes	$3.50, $4, $4.50, $5.85
Boys' Shoes	$2.65
Lady Douglas Shoes	$3.65, $4.95
Misses' Shoes	$2.00, $2.50
*Men's Normal-Treds	$7.40
*Lady Douglas Normal-Treds	$6.50

*(Patented, scientific, features)
4 STORES IN BOSTON
156 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
305 Washington Street 138 Hanover Street
635 Washington Street
Open evenings Open Saturday evenings
Douglas Shoes

KENmore 8190
Elizabeth B Spaid
imported gowns
Specializing in Czechoslovakian Embroideries
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THE BACK BAY JEWELER
Since 1895
230 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

TIME TO ORDER
Personal
CHRISTMAS CARDS
See Our Complete Assortment
HORACE K. TURNER CO.
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KEMP'S
NUTS and CHOCOLATES
Popcorn Crunch, All Flavors
See Our Display
Sun Sweet Popcorn Shop
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Furs Reblended, Redyed and Cleaned without injury to pelt
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DIAMONDS and WATCHES

Reasonably Priced
READY-TO-WEAR SUITS, OVERCOATS
Made by Us
Latest Styles and Materials
Complete Line of Formal Clothes for hire
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If you want to give your family a new taste thrill, serve them CRAX today. Now, America's favorite all-purpose crackers have been deliciously improved . . . they're tastier, crispier and stay that way to the last tempting CRAX in the package.
MEGOWEN EDUCATOR FOOD CO. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

NOW-with unconditional Money Back Guarantee

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Enjoy the comforts and conveniences of a modern heated apartment. In most of the buildings under our management, only one or two suites are now available. We are listing them below for your consideration.

OXFORD COURTS	— 5 Arlington St., Cambridge	—1 Rm.	$40-$45
		2 Rms. & Kit.-Din.	$65-$70
		3 Rms. & Kit.-Din.	$80
		5 Rms.	$100
LOWELL MANOR	— 35 Prescott St., Cambridge	2 Rms. & Kit.-Din.	$60
BRENTWOOD COURT	—520 High St., West Medford	—2 Rms. & Kit.-Din.	$50-$55
THE LYNWOOD	—166 Mountain Av., Malden	—2 Rms. & Kit.	$42
THE CONCORD	—381 Broadway, Somerville	—2 Rms. & Kit.-Din.	$45
CHESTNUT MANOR	—189 Chestnut Hill Av., Brighton	—2 Rms. & Kit.-Din.	$45
THE EDGERLY	— 25 Edgerly Road, Back Bay	—2 Rms. & Kit.	$28-$32
		1 Rm. & Kit.	$22

These buildings are modern, in first-class repair and have careful supervision by Resident Superintendents and by an experienced organization.
Harry A. Gilbert Management
SOMERSET 8054 — 8055

SO THE CHIEF WON'T NOTICE ME—eh?

If you've been put in a corner and forgotten about, now is the time to determine to get the attention of the man at the top. Dress up!

Look too important to be overlooked.—Wear smart Kennedy clothes that say—"This man is bound to climb higher."

Wear clothes in keeping with the job you aspire for—you can find them at Kennedy's at prices you can afford to pay.

CHARGE PURCHASES PAYABLE DEC 10 1/3 JAN 10 1/3 FEB 10 1/3

TIMELY — KUPPENHEIMER — KENWORTH
SUITS and TOPCOATS
$25 to $40

KENNEDY'S
SUMMER AND HAWLEY STREETS, BOSTON

Women's Activities
4 Wednesday and Friday Page

Evening in Paris—So On With the Dance!

Fashions—Food
4 Wednesday and Friday Page

Frivolity of the Evening Frock Expresses Madame's Relief

From Bouffant Crinoline to Edwardian Princess All Are Gay—With Little Jackets Indispensable

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The reign of terror is over and Paris is her own gay self again. The trenches in the parks are disappearing under a covering of turf. Again the great flood lights illumine the Place de la Concorde. Joyous crowds sip their syrupy concoctions on café terraces, or swarm along the Champs Elysées and the Grand Boulevards. Theaters and cinemas are doing a record business. In short, joy and relaxation seem to have completely blotted out the recent nightmare of impending war.

Small wonder that the Frenchwoman, whose mind for the past few months has been occupied with the serious business of preparing for war should find her relaxation in an orgy of shopping. Gaiety is abroad. Frivolity reigns in the realms of the couture. Nothing is too bizarre or frivolous for the woman suddenly freed from the fear of destruction.

So we must not look for simpler clothes for this season, at least. The Edwardian and Victorian costumes, with all their little "do-dabs" were apparently launched at just the right moment to insure their success. So, on with the dance, and on with the dance frocks.

Glamor for Gaiety

The season's evening gowns range from the crinolines, most glamorous and picturesque of all, through the tight-laced, princess lines of the Edwardian period to the modern adaptation of the circular skirt, and the tight, slinky, sheath-like frock—which, by the by, is fast losing its popularity.

The idea that the full-skirted crinolines are only for the younger generation is quite wrong. A woman with lovely white hair and a figure of matronly proportions, entered the ballroom of the Ritz the other evening wearing Worth's full, black velvet frock, with tight, off-the-shoulder bodice and caused a thrill of admiration. Then there is Madame Alix's bouffant gown in wide, alternate, horizontal bands of moss-green and dull red moiré, with a parade of perky bows down the back. It has been ordered by a number of smart Frenchwomen, all on the far side of forty. As a matter of fact, this style of gown makes for dignity as well as distinction.

If You Are Slim

It is the Edwardian type which is difficult to wear if one is a bit overweight. Worn by a slim, young mannequin with the high coiffure of the period, it can look rather darling. Robert Piguet is the chef, par excellence, for this confection. He is demonstrating by a series of models in taffeta, moiré, and old-fashioned satin, the virtues of this renaissance. Short, very full, puffed sleeves, round or square-cut necklines, fitted bodices, skirts swathed about the figure and bunched in a bustle effect at the back, sweeping to the floor in a narrow train—these are the chief characteristics of this style of evening gown. Dinner gowns of the same period, designed by Piguet, are sleeveless, built on princess lines with a pleated flounce at the edge of the skirt and the same pleating forming a double collar tied with a velvet ribbon around the high neck.

Patou's graceful evening gowns, like the model shown in the photograph, with a full skirt, minus the crinoline, are extremely becoming and easy to wear. The same may be said of Worth's black velvet gown built on much the same lines.

Schiaparelli retains the modern line in her new models, using velvet, lamé, silk crepe and soft woolen materials for gowns which are tight to the knees and fall in godets below this point, and bodices which are either quite plain or softly draped in various interesting effects at the front.

Gypsy Gowns

Paquin is showing what he calls, "gypsy gowns," picturesque frocks with tight bodices and a wide circular skirt covered with ruffles or flounces. One in soft, black velvet has tiny ruffles from the waist to the edge, all lined with bright red, and another, in black moiré, has a skirt composed of two full flounces on which big, bright colored velvet flowers are appliquéd, and, to add to the Spanish effect, there is a kerchief with the same velvet appliqué, tied around the throat, and a high head-dress of velvet flowers and lace—nothing missing but the castanets!

Lace is a popular material for this season's evening gowns—every variety of lace, Chantilly, Spanish, and guipure, as well as the tulles, nets, and ordinary figured laces which have heretofore been used almost solely for summer gowns. A striking model by Paquin in black lace has a full skirt wired around the edge, with a narrow band of black astrakan, a bodice with short, puffed sleeves edged with the fur, and with shoulder straps extending to the waistline at the back, also of the astrakan.

Vision of Versailles

Tulle makes the most enchanting of crinoline gowns. Ardanse has a lovely model in pale violet tulle, embroidered all over with diamanté with a red velvet ribbon tied around the neck and hanging in long ends to the floor, which she calls, "Vision of Versailles."

The new evening coats are long and tightly fitted to the hips with, as a rule, a great deal of fullness in the skirt, sometimes in the form of gores at the sides and back and more often quite straight at the front with all the fullness at the back. The sleeves are long and usually tight without fullness at the top, though a small leg-o-mutton is also seen. Of velvet, lamé, moire, broadcloth or duvetyn, these coats are usually untrimmed, though some designers (Mme. Schiaparelli among them) dress them up by embroidering the front in sequins, tinsel, or colored silk. Madame Schiaparelli, has, however, one outstanding model in changeable red and black moiré with long, tight sleeves. The fullness of the skirt is concentrated in three fat, wide pleats that stand out at the back. The back itself is quite plain and unadorned and the whole thing as smart as smart!

Hoods Are Flattering

Black and dark colors—plum, bottle green, garnet and brown—are the favorite shades for the evening coat, for these can be worn with a frock of almost any color. Long, circular capes are shown by several of the houses, but these are not so practical as the long coat for winter wear. Many of the evening coats and capes have a hood which can be drawn over the head and prove a real comfort on a snowy, winter's night.

Evening jackets — almost indispensable for the theater and cinema, are shown with many of the new evening gowns. This useful, little garment may be of the same material as the frock, embroidered in sequins or gaily colored silks, or of lamé velvet, or brocaded satin. But whatever its material, it is cut on tailored lines, closely-fitted, with long, tight sleeves and buttoned to the throat; and it, too, often has a hood.

© Studio J-C Monneret;
Photo by Tunbridge; Luigi Dias

Left—Dance Frock of Ecru Lace, With the Full Skirt Mounted on a Corselet Bodice of Brown Faille. There Are Two Lace Fichus Around the Neck, One of Which Is Thrown Over the Head to Form a Cap. From Paquin. Right—Black Velvet Dinner Gown by Worth. The Short Sleeves and Square-Cut Decolletage Are Edged With Stiff Black Chantilly Lace. Below—Patou Makes This Graceful Evening Gown of Azalea-Colored Chiffon With Pointed Bodice, and a Draped Cap Over the Shoulder.

Kiddie Kinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little folks love to "make things" and when permitted to help, within their capacity, with Christmas preparations, they are content, indeed.

Children living near the shore may make a collection of smooth flat stones to be used as door stops. They may be painted in color to match the recipient's room, or if they be of the "lucky" variety with the white stripe running all the way around, there is no need of paint. In the country, too, lovely stones of various colors may be found in the hills and pastures.

Generous bundles of driftwood gathered along the shore and tied with red ribbon or crepe paper will be a welcome gift to city friends who have fireplaces. Each worn and irregular piece of wood with its sand or bit of seaweed clinging to it will carry an unforgettable memory of other days to each lover of the sea, quite aside from the pleasure found in the colorful burning of the wood.

Sunflower seed may be gathered and dried preparatory to being put into small candy boxes covered with red paper and further decorated with pictures of little birds. A book of bird pictures may be bought at the dime store for 10 cents. To each bird loving friend, with the small red box, will go a little suet bag crocheted from string, in size about four by six inches. Run a drawstring in the top. Then this little bag filled with suet and hung on bush or tree outside a favorite window will attract many a feathered friend.

The writer's older boy at the age of four made tarletan bags to hold cones for the fireplace. Red tarletan was used for the bags, but colored cheesecloth would do, although the stiffness of the tarletan is attractive. The bags were 12 by 14 inches in size when finished. Green yarn and a darning needle were used to make the running stitch seams. A drawstring was run in at the top, and the bag filled with cones, gathered in the woods on various picnic trips. Lacking cheesecloth or tarletan, one could use large sugar bags dyed red.

Did You Know These Were Herbs?

You May Have More in Your Garden Than You Know

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you planted Madonna Lilies this fall—probably among the Delphiniums in anticipation of that matchless combination of bloom next summer—you probably did not think of the tall graceful plant growing from that scaly bulb as an herb, but such it is.

Another bulb which you doubtless planted is the Autumn (Saffron) Crocus, so called, for it blooms in the fall. This, too, is an herb. Oil extracted from it is used in making perfumes, and the dried saffron is used for dye—a brilliant yellow. Speaking of yellow, how many of us think of the Goldenrod as an herb? It is. An oil possessing a powerful odor, somewhat resembling anise, is expressed from this plant and is in demand commercially. The garden Heliotrope was always found in medieval herb gardens. It fills the garden with fragrance in June and is very desirable in the mixed border. This is a perennial, growing about two and one-half feet high. Buy the plants. Or if you know somebody who grows it, she may give you some, for it constantly has to be thinned out.

Pot Marigold

In the olden days the Calendula was not tolerated in the flower garden—but then, it was not as beautiful as it is today! It was a pot herb and was planted with its ilk in the kitchen garden. The old recipe books contain directions for "Pickled Marygold Flowers." One such recipe, from a book published in 1732, starts this way: "Though the Marygold flower is of old date in Pottage; yet it continues still its stand among the useful things of the Kitchen . . . and as the Marygold flowers are used in Porridge, I send the receipt how to pickle them." Though this same writer goes on to say that pickled Marygold flowers are "much fitter for Porridge than those that are dried," some people dry the petals even in these days. The Italians use them in their soups, and a pinch adds a pleasant flavor to suet pudding. A cupful of these dried petals, so says a modern recipe book, may be added to a custard taking a pint of milk. Store the dried petals—taken from perfect flowers—in glass jars with tightly fitting covers.

I find Iris Florentina (fleur-de-lis) listed in the catalogues of herb growers. This is grown mainly for its root, which supplies the fragrant orris root; but it is highly decorative also. It has the most exquisite snow-white blossoms, "like translucent white glass" which droop gracefully, contrasting with the erectness of the green leaves. It was considered a sacred flower by the Greeks.

Much-Loved Fraxinella

That much-loved old garden flower, Dittany or gas plant, is listed as an herb too. It is certainly responsive with its scent. If you but brush against any part of the plant—leaf, flower or even seed—it gives out a penetrating fragrance. Alice Morse Earle says of this perfume, "you think at first (it) is like Lemon, then like Anise, then like Lavender; until you finally decide that it is like nothing save Fraxinella" (still another name for this plant). Dittany, Fraxinella, what you will, is a distinct addition to the garden. It is a perennial and once established will carry on indefinitely. The plants reach a height of three feet, and the white flowers are borne on long stems. Give it full sun and a not-too-heavy soil.

If you want a beautiful drift of blue in your garden (and who does not?), plant common Flax, classified as an herb. It requires full sun, but is not exacting as to soil conditions. Its final height is about 30 inches, and the color is superb! The Flax is rich in tradition, and its praise is very often sung in verse.

Fragrant on a Summer Night

Among the sweet-smelling herbs which I could not do without is Nicotiana. It has white flowers (there is a crimson variety which I consider inferior), which exhale the most delicious perfume—especially potent on a warm summer evening. This plant is an annual and self sows freely. Be sure to stake the plants, for they are tender.

As a child I knew a meadow where the Sweet Flag grew, and the roots when candied (like orange peel) provided a pleasant change from the usual confections. This plant takes its place with the herbs. You will need to grow it in a damp place—a brookside would be ideal. It has rush-like aromatic foliage; and it is said that pieces of the root, as is, will protect fabrics and furs from moths. The plant has a long history, having been known to the Greeks centuries before the Christian era. In days long gone, bits of Sweet Flag root were included among the "nibbling herbs" taken to church on Sundays. Not only children, but grown folks, too, followed this custom to help them through the lengthy prayers and sermon.

Joy-of-the-Ground

The Periwinkle or Ground Myrtle (it answers also to the pretty folk name of Joy-of-the-Ground) has long been a favorite in many countries. An ancient manuscript speaks of it thus:

"Parwyke is an erbe grene of color,
In tyme of May he bereth blue flour."

These flowers are indeed a beautiful blue, and the foliage a deep, glossy green. It is a trailer, of course, and an excellent ground cover. It likes fairly moist soil and will grow in full or partial shade.

Number 7 of this little series on "Modern Herb Gardening" ran Aug. 26. A ninth and final article will appear soon.

GARDENING

Crows, Rabbits, Jays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Living near a large tract of woods, it has been impossible for us to fence out all rodents. It was soon evident that some scheme was necessary to keep these rodents from eating everything we planted. If cow peas are planted all the way around a garden, they seem to be content to feed on that and leave the remainder alone.

In the winter we make piles of evergreen branches which have been cut off when trimming the trees. The rabbits, etc., feed on them and do not bother the young trees, shrubs, etc. We take no chances though with our trees, however, so place strips of building or roofing paper around the base.

A bulb grower suggests that we mix pulverized moth balls with the soil in which we plant our bulbs.

To prevent the crows and other large birds from stealing the food from the smaller and more desirable birds' corn, and similar large grains are scattered some distance from the house. These birds do not bother the ground feed, suet, etc., which is placed in the feeders for the small birds, as they are timid about coming near the house.

Every bit of food that can be accumulated is kept throughout the winter to use in case of heavy snow; for then all the birds from the woods and much animal life are dependent upon human beings for their food. At such times it is not unusual to see the crows and jays feeding peacefully with the younger birds, while pheasants come to the kitchen door for food.

A. S.

A Friday Column

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With Fine Cooking as a Hobby

Daily Meal Preparation Gains New Fascination, Too

Crafts in the Home—3

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cooking makes a first class hobby. Its practical value from the domestic point of view needs no tribute from me, but many housewives do not realize its intellectual interest or its commercial possibilities. Fine cooking is a hobby of international scope—there are expert cooks and superlative national dishes in every civilized country. It also has a fascinating history beginning with the Black Broth of the Spartans and continuing through the epicurean studies of Brillat-Savarin. An inspiring book for any woman who loves to cook or who wants to learn the fun of cooking is "Party Cook Book" (Macmillan, $2.50) by June Platt, whose profession is mural painting and whose hobby is cooking.

The possibilities of cooking as a serious craft hobby are so obvious that they are generally overlooked. Perhaps the mere fact of having to cook three meals a day for a lifetime makes anything connected with cooking, however expert, seem like drudgery. As a matter of fact, if you once elevate your cooking to the rank of a hobby and spend time and happy, constructive thought on it in your leisure hours, you will find that day to day cooking becomes a more interesting process automatically.

An array of unusual cookbooks and a collection of fascinating recipes are all that you need to become thoroughly involved in the intricacies of one of the most delightful hobbies any woman can have. Collecting the recipes is a fine sport in itself. Public libraries usually have an assortment of the best known, traditional books on cookery; many interesting cookbooks have been published recently such as Countess Morphy's "Recipes of All Nations" (Wise & Co., New York, $2); current magazines often have good, unusual recipes; and trips away from home, restaurants, and dinners at friends all offer occasional opportunities for capturing a new dish.

The time to cook, if you take your cooking seriously, is of course in the evening when the household has settled down. One excellent cook I know has a favorite Jewish cookbook. The evening before a dinner party she shuts herself in the kitchen and cooks one masterpiece for the forthcoming festivity—a fish in aspic or a superlative cake. When she has a rare free afternoon, instead of playing bridge, she and another cooking enthusiast spend a blissful two hours practicing a new kind of puff paste or Italian ravioli. The excellence of this woman's meals have given her dinner parties a reputation which has been invaluable to the social side of her husband's business affairs.

Another woman who loved cooking and had always made a hobby of it found herself in the position of having to supplement her husband's income. Through a high class bake shop she was soon selling on consignment her cakes, cookies, meringues, and candy. She made about $15 a week at a job she thoroughly enjoyed, and was still at home with her children. An older woman specialized on jellies, conserves, and pickles. The financial returns were not spectacular, but she called them her pin-money which bought her magazines, books, and other treats that would not have been hers otherwise.

Cooking is the one element of housework which can be developed into a real hobby. It is creative, it demands true craftsmanship, it has an intellectual side, and it is a most practical accomplishment. It makes an especially good hobby for a housewife and mother who has neither leisure nor money for a more extended trip into the world of crafts.

Barbara B. Paine

Have You an Outdoor Fireplace On Your Home Grounds?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a snap in the air these days. There's the pungent scent of burning leaves—Ummm! And glowing winter sunsets up beyond the fretwork of already bare tree-tops. Yes, of course, the prime way to entertain the crowd is with a jolly informal supper of steak and fried potatoes cooked in the outdoor fireplace. What? You haven't one? Oh, but there is really no reason why you need be without. Pick out just the right corner of your grounds (even a fairly small home grounds has room for one) and have one built—or better yet, do it yourselves. You can use it this autumn way into cold weather; and what fun as next summer swings around. If there are young people in your home they will shout your praises. Furthermore, it will help keep them at home—as popular hosts and hostesses. Anyhow, you will be glad to have something different in the way of entertaining your friends and Tom's.

Your mason can follow the general idea of the one pictured—if you yourselves, that is, don't feel up to it. A junk dealer may provide the old stove top, an iron grill, or a set of iron bars. A chimney and provision for cleaning out the ashes completes the project. Your outdoor stove can be made of either brick or stone. Smaller ones with just a grill on top will take care of ordinary needs—but a grand one like this is worth the effort if you can. Be sure to locate your fireplace in such a way, however, that three or four at a time can gather around and broil frankforters or pieces of steak on toasting forks. The front of the fireplace illustrated is designed especially to eliminate the possibility of smoke puffing out at those supervising the cooking. Notice, too, the provision for protection from the wind.

Whatever kind you build, now is a good time, when the garden rush is over, and there are still plenty of fragrant autumn days ahead in which to enjoy informal suppers and their accompanying aftermath of story and song.

An Outdoor Fireplace in Glencoe, Ill. Made of Brick, It Is Designed With a Grill Over Which an Old Stove Top Exactly Fits, Enabling the Owners to Do Quite Pretentious Outdoor Cooking on It.

Allegro

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I like a house where a kitten purrs
And the pitch in the firelog snaps and whirrs,
Where the cheerful clatter of cup and plate
Answers the creak of the garden gate.
The children romp, and the morning sun
Leaps through the window to join the fun,
And every chamber and rafter rings
With laughter, and even the teakettle sings!

Virginia Wallace Runyan

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Wage Chief Hints 'Hot' Goods Buyer To Be Prosecuted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour law administrator, hinted that buyers might be in for trouble if they knowingly purchased "hot" goods.

By hot goods he meant those produced at standards lower than the law provides and circulated in interstate commerce.

At a press conference, a reporter asked him questions about "collusion" between buyers and sellers. Saying he did not want to work any hardships on persons who made honest mistakes, Mr. Andrews added:

"But where there is evidence of collusion, where a person buys with the full knowledge that the goods are manufactured contrary to law, certainly this section (Section 15) ought to be taken into account."

Section 15 of the Act makes it unlawful to offer for interstate transportation and sale goods produced by workers employed in violation of the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The following section prescribes a fine up to $10,000 or six months' imprisonment.

"I am wondering," Mr. Andrews said, "if a gentleman like Mr. Perkins (Fred Perkins, York, Pa., battery manufacturer) who says he is not going to comply—I am wondering what will happen if his 'hot' batteries get into interstate commerce. Will he be able to sell them in interstate commerce?"

Mr. Perkins announced last Sunday that he could not afford to abide by the law and would defy it. In 1933 he was convicted in Federal court of violating the NRA but before his appeal could be decided the Supreme Court outlawed the Blue Eagle statute.

Some of Mr. Andrews aides said purchasing agents have inquired whether the wage-hour Act required manufacturers to certify, as was done in NRA days, that the goods offered for sale were made in compliance with wage-hour regulations. The law does not require such certification.

The Administrator said he had received requests for rulings which would exempt from the wage and hours provisions of the Act employees of the National Association of Band Instrument Manufacturers, Elkhart, Ind., the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, the United States Beet Sugar Association, and dried fruit packers on the Pacific Coast.

The American Stock Yards Association also applied for an exemption ruling, but was turned down by Mr. Andrews' general counsel.

Justice Department Sees New Tax Plan For Tax-Exempts

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Justice Department experts think they have found a method to impose income taxes on now-exempt securities and on public office holders without any constitutional amendments.

The proposal may be submitted to the next Congress, along with suggestions by a special Senate committee for eliminating some existing tax exemptions.

The Justice Department plan, informed persons said, calls for imposition of Federal income taxes on salaries of state employees and on the income from state securities.

It also involves a declaration by Congress that the Federal Government waived its constitutional exemption from state taxation of its securities and salaries. States then would be free to tax Federal workers and the owners of Federal securities.

President Roosevelt has expressed the opinion that only a Federal statute is needed to eliminate such exemptions.

N. Y. Utility Ordered To File Tariff Plan

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The State Public Service Commission has ordered the Niagara Falls Power Company to file before Dec. 1 an amended tariff schedule providing rates covering service now furnished under contract to the Aluminum Company of America.

The company was given 15 days to notify the commission whether it will accept and obey the order.

The order results from a commission investigation of special contracts, particularly those covering service furnished by the Niagara Falls Power Company to its industrial consumers.

The company, the commission said, has placed all of these consumers with the exception of the Aluminum Company on a new filed schedule. It has continued to serve the Aluminum Company under contract.

The commission said the Aluminum Company had "vigorously disputed" its jurisdiction to interefere with or in any way modify "what it claimed as its private property rights."

The Aluminum Company's claims were based, the commission said, on three points:

(1) That the State has no proprietary rights or interest in the water used in the operation of the Aluminum Company's generators.

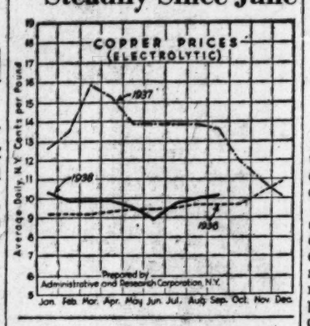
(2) That the conservation law does not apply to power developments now in operation under the protection of prior legislative enactment.

(3) The contracts between the Aluminum Company and the power company and predecessors of each "gave rights to the Aluminum Company in the nature of easements which said rights of interest are vested and cannot be disturbed by regulatory authority."

Noranda Mines, Ltd.

NEW YORK (AP)—Noranda Mines, Ltd., operating in Canada, has estimated net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 at $6,837,295, equal to $3.06 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $7,369,517, or $3.29 a share in the like period of 1937.

Copper Prices Gain Steadily Since June



20th Century Fund Would End Existing Mortgage Moratoria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The gradual abolition of the mortgage moratorium law passed during the crisis years, and still in force in many states, is recommended in a statement by the Twentieth Century Fund in behalf of its Committee on Debt Adjustment.

"The present situation does not warrant immediate removal of existing mortgage moratoria," the Committee report finds, "but plans should be laid for their gradual elimination by a tapering-off process, to begin as soon as business conditions improve enough to justify it."

At the same time, the Committee urges that "plans for the payment of debts should be related to the probable economic life and earning power of underlying assets" and that "the appraisal of assets underlying debts should be made more systematic and objective."

The Twentieth Century Fund, founded by the late Edward Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, has for three years been pursuing an investigation into the nation's debt structure during the late post-war era. It issues reports periodically on public policies.

The Committee reports that many urban mortgage debts are still in bad condition despite the improvement in business between 1933 and 1937. It recommends, therefore, that a lifting of the mortgage moratorium should be made dependent upon the height of recovery attained and upon the development of a market for new loans.

About $5,000,000,000 of the mortgage debt, the committee found, was re-financed through Federal credit agencies but a "substantial proportion" of the remaining $25,000,000,000 in farm and home mortgages remained under state moratorium laws."

The findings of the Committee show that in 1932-1933, following the widespread decline in farm prices, the rate of foreclosures rose to twice its pre-depression dimension. As a result, 22 states, particularly in the Middle West, passed mortgage moratorium laws. Most of these laws have been renewed from time to time, it said, while only in three states, Oklahoma, Idaho, and New Hampshire, have they been allowed to expire.

Good Gains Shown By Savings Co-ops In Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A definite increase in savings is noted in latest reports of the 26 Federal savings and loan associations in Massachusetts received by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

According to the reports Massachusetts people are making increasingly greater use of the thrift facilities of these associations in saving money.

During the last 12 months savings invested in these thrift and home-financing institutions increased from $58,843,060 to $63,553,950 or $4,710,890. Such savings are fully protected up to $5,000 for each investor by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, a $115,000,000 Federal Government instrumentality.

In the same period, from September 30 1937, to October 1, 1938, loans made by these associations for construction, purchase, reconditioning and refinancing of Massachusetts homes rose $4,382,640, from $63,710,900 to $68,093,540.

Freight Cars on Order Off Sharply From 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I railroads had 7,459 new freight cars on order on Oct. 1. That number compared with 24,345 on order Oct. 1, 1937, and 19,337 on the corresponing date in 1936.

The carriers reported 14 new steam locomotives on order, compared with 212 on Oct. 1, 1937, and 24 new electric and diesel locomotives on order, compared with 28 a year ago.

The American Trucking Association reported that movement by truck during September exceeded that of the corresponding month in 1937 for the first time this year. September movement by 164 carriers in 35 states totaled 679,187 tons, compared with 664,290 tons in August and 665,098 in September, 1937.

Flour Yields of Canadian Wheat Crop Surpass 1937

WINNIPEG (CP)—Milling and baking quality of western Canada's 1938 wheat crop is at least equal if not superior to that of a year ago states the annual wheat quality report of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners. The survey was compiled by Dr. W. F. Geddes and T. R. Aitken of the Grain Research Laboratory.

Flour yields of this year's crop are slightly higher than 1937 samples despite lower weight per bushel. This is due, the report said, to presence of Thatcher wheat in many grades, a variety with high flour-yielding capacity.

General Motors Net 7c Common Share in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The General Motors Corporation reports a net profit of $5,367,688 for the third quarter of 1938.

The net, equal to 7 cents a share on the common stock after preferred dividends, compared with $44,412,734, or 99 cents a share, earned in the same period for 1937. For the nine months ended on Sept. 30 the net profit was $38,387,707, or 73 cents a common share, against $154,958,000, or $3.46 a share, in the same period of 1937.

During the quarter net sales amounted to $171,808,309, compared with $375,510,034 a year before, and for the nine months amounted to $694,585,433, against $1,212,772,783.

As of Sept. 30, current assets amounted to $452,272,890, including $141,665,146 cash and $93,985,595 United States Government securities, compared with $564,279,232, $182,007,115 and $58,104,642, respectively, a year before. Current liabilities were $113,356,469, against $180,502,955.

Big Inventory Drop

Inventories on Sept. 20, were $173,193,865, against $279,146,383 at the end of 1937 and $263,845,019 at Sept. 30, 1937. Accounts receivable and trade acceptances, after reserve for doubtful accounts, totaled $36,044,566, against $53,610,613 at the year-end and $49,211,247 a year before.

Chairman of the corporation, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., said in the report that prices of 1939 cars had been reduced 5 per cent without reducing hourly wage rates for factory workers.

Mr. Sloan also pointed out that adjustments in certain material prices and further technological advances affecting costs made the price reduction possible. The 1939 models represented even greater progress in comparison with 1938 than did the 1938 models in relation to 1937, he said. Regarding technological progress since 1929, Mr. Sloan said it had enabled General Motors to pay much higher wages and to absorb increasing costs of government.

"Due to the higher wage rates existing in 1937 as compared with 1929—the peak of the pre-depression period—the workers in 1937 received $80,000,000 more for the same amount of work," he declared. "In 1937 the wage scale of General Motors was 41 per cent above that of the general level of industry in the United States. The cost of government in 1937 applicable to the corporation directly—and that is not the total by any means—increased costs over 1929 by $32,000,000.

Profit Margin Reduced

"Applicable to 1937, the profit margin was somewhat reduced. In all likelihood what has been accomplished by General Motors has been accomplished also, at least in part, by the suppliers of materials to General Motors."

The reduced level of operations in the third quarter was reflected in pay rolls of $63,649,223, compared with $117,719,411 in the same period of 1937. The average of persons employed was 149,494, compared with 257,112 in the third quarter last year. The weekly average of hours worked was 34.9, against 37.7 a year before, and average weekly earnings of hourly workers totaled $32.17, against $35.05 in the 1937 period.

Mr. Sloan commented that consumer interest in new models now being introduced and a material increase in advance orders, together with the general improvement in most indices normally used to reflect the trend of industrial activity as a whole, would appear to forecast an improved consumer demand or an upward trend, compared with a year ago, when the opposite was the case.

Earned surplus on Sept. 30 was $394,124,712, compared with $401,765,828 on June 30, 1938; with $394,789,741 on Dec. 31, and with $419,760,657 on Sept. 30, 1937.

Union Premier Food Stock Offered by Banking Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue of 60,000 shares of Union Premier Food Stores, Inc., convertible preferred stock is being offered publicly by means of a prospectus by a banking group comprising Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., and Eastman, Dillon & Co. The stock is priced at $25 a share and accrued dividends, and is entitled to cumulative dividends at the annual rate of $1.37½ a share.

Each share of preferred stock is convertible at the option of the holder into 1½ shares of the company's $1 par value common stock up to and including Jan. 1, 1940; 1½ shares thereafter to and including Jan. 1, 1941; 1 1-5 shares thereafter to and including Jan. 1, 1943, and one share thereafter to and including Jan. 1, 1945. It is redeemable at any time on 30 days' written notice, in whole or in part, at $27 a share plus accrued dividends.

Day's Egg Deliveries In Chicago a Record

CHICAGO (AP)—Deliveries against Chicago Mercantile exchange egg futures contracts set a new single day record as 3,360,000 dozens, 280 carlots, were tendered on October refrigerator contracts.

Based on Wednesday's closing price of the current contracts the supply delivered had a monetary value exceeding $810,000. The previous record egg delivery day was in November, 1927, when 2,604,000 dozens were traded.

Under the weight of heavy tenders, prices of the contracts broke as much as ¾ cent in the first hour, Octobers falling to 23¾, a new low for the month. The record tenders, observers said, were influenced by the present slack movement of reserve supplies and hedgers' inability to shift their positions due to the persistency of Octobers on a premium basis.

Despite Huge Surpluses, Street Turns Bullish on Commodities

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the gloomy statistics and weary outlook for several of the leading commodities, Wall Street has turned more bullish recently on the general commodity list, and particularly on the two leaders, wheat and cotton, than it has been for some months.

Since the general rally in commodities last May and June levelled out in July, the commodity price averages have held dully steady until mid-October. The European war-scare produced many fluctuations, driving some commodities up and some down, but the general average remained about the same. In the last ten days, however, a distinctly more favorable view has been taken.

Chief reason seems to be that the bearish factors have been known so long that their effectiveness is worn out. Cotton, for instance, tobogganed last year from 14½ cents in the spring to 7½ cents in the fall, but within the last 12 months it has stayed within a range of roughly 7½ to 9 cents in spite of everything.

Downslide in Wheat

Wheat likewise, after having slid gently down from $1.35 in early 1937 to 60 cents in mid-1938, has been backing and filling between 60 and 70 cents since that time, and seems to be "making a bottom." The fact that corn, after having appeared to be making a similar low around 50 cents, broke out on the downside again last month to new 4-year lows, has not apparently disturbed the wheat market.

Depressing wheat is the tremendous world-surplus of wheat, estimated at 1,000,000,000 bushels to meet about 500,000,000 bushels of import need, and the heavy domestic carryover from last year's near record crop. The export situation is so acute that the AAA program of dumping 100,000,000 bushels abroad has apparently been held up after only about 30,000,000 bushels had been sold.

Perhaps the most bullish prospect in the wheat picture, however, is the tangle of plans now being proposed both by the Department of Agriculture and farm politicians. Since most of these plans appear to be futile stop-gap proposals the likelihood is that some new monetary proposals will take their place at the next session of Congress. Politically-minded farmers will not apparently be content until they have higher prices without production control, and the only solution for this problem appears to be some further effort at applying monetary stimulants to the general level of business and prices.

The Consumer Must Pay

Consumers simply do not want the volume of farm products the farmers hope to sell at the prices farmers hope to get, and the schemes proposed are all aimed at temporarily obscuring this fact or else at taking from the consumer in taxes what he will not pay in open-market prices.

The most unfavorable aspect of the cotton situation is the steady bloating of the government't loan-cotton receipts. The new crop, particularly in the interior, is going rapidly into loan and the government already has taken nearly 2,000,000 bales of the 1938 crop. With a total of about 8,000,000 bales costing an average of at least 12 cents a bale the government now has about $500,000,000 tied up in cotton alone and this cotton must in the end be either sold or destroyed. Plans to subsidize its sale to the submerged third will not go far to solve the problem, as certainly a good part of such sales would reduce the demand for non-subsidized goods on the part of the two-thirds of the population who will have to pay for the subsidy and also perhaps have to pay the processing taxes which were discussed last Spring and now appear to be definitely intended by the Administration.

Demand by Farm Blocs

However, it appears possible that the vociferous political demands of the farm blocs for further help will hold this cotton off the market for a long time. Senator Edson Smith is asking that the present loan rate of 8:30 cents be increased. The Government can easily be forced to shoulder the carrying charges, as it shouldered them for the 1935 12-cent cotton loan until the cost ran up to about 16 cents.

Moreover the present loan program is squeezing the trade. At Houston exporters are unable to compete with the loan offer and at New Orleans actuals are scarce as a result of interior withholding. A situation is developing similar to that of 1935-1936 when the supply of "free cotton" was tight while the bulk of the cotton supply was going into Government warehouse.

In general the feeling is that farm staples will rise despite the improbability that any of the present plans will succeed. The assumption is that the farm bloc will keep hammering at the Administration until it gets some program that will raise prices. In addition there is the natural prospect that current low prices for farm products will discourage the heavy planting of recent years.

That Two-Price Plan

The proposed domestic allotment plan provides for unlimited production but would control domestic marketing and hold up domestic prices by law and shove the surplus abroad. Objections are that the domestic price can't be held up without bootlegging and the foreign markets won't take dumped American wheat and cotton. Furthermore American consumers would be penalized for the plan to the benefit of foreign consumers.

The proposed domestic two-price plan has the disadvantage that administration would be ticklish, politically dangerous, and open to bootlegging, and largely self-defeating as a means of getting rid of surpluses.

The disadvantage of the processing tax is that it will discourage consumption as well as provoke political fight. And the disadvantage of the new proposal to limit production by volume of output instead of by acreage is that it will promote bootlegging and stir up the same resentment incurred by its predecessor plan, that of the Bankhead Act.

From year to year the Administration has altered and re-altered its basis for curbing production. It has tried subsidies on the basis of a percentage output cut below a base acreage, and it has subsidized production of those who conformed to a fixed allocation, and under the Bankhead Act Congress tried to restrict marketing. The difficulty in every case is that the government is encouraging producers with subsidies, and so they keep on by one means or another in producing more than consumers will take.

The Statistical Outlook

But bulls believe some method will have to be evolved politically either to enable consumers to take more or else to raise farm production costs and so to introduce a little scarcity into the markets for farm products.

The statistical outlook for other leading commodities seems more favorable. American consumption of rubber is stepping up rapidly as the automobile industry revives, and may pass 40,000 tons a month before the year-end. The International Rubber Regulation Committee meets Nov. 15 and may increase the export quota for the first quarter of 1939 from the present 45 per cent to 50 per cent or even to the 55 per cent asked by American tire manufacturers, but there is a time-lag in most control systems which sometimes permits even wider price fluctuations than in uncontrolled commodities.

Statistics for the leading metals steadily improve. Oct. 1 lead figures recently released showed an unexpectedly large drop in visible inventories. Since the late spring the inventories of copper, lead, zinc, and tin, have been declining.

Cotton Spinning Activity Declines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during September at 72.8 per cent of capacity, on an 80-hour week basis, compared with 76.2 per cent during August this year, and 82.3 per cent during September last year.

Spinning spindles in place Sept. 30 totaled 26,217,258, of which 22,188,618 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,312,694 and 22,152,526 for August this year, and 26,843,020 and 23,886,948 for September last year.

Active spindle hours for September totaled 6,613,340,779, or an average of 252 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,374,791,306 and 280 for August this year, and 7,658,339,165 and 285 for September last year.

Active spindle hours included: In cotton-growing states, 5,296,608,234, or an average of 283 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,789,659,507 and 308 for August this year, and 6,184,681,582 and 329 for September last year; and in New England States, 1,169,365,196 and 175, compared with 1,445,904,718 and 215 for August this year, and 1,326,815,802 and 185 for September last year.

Norfolk & Western Road's Income Off in September

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Net income of the Norfolk & Western Railway for September was $2, 645,371, a decrease of $169,965 compared with September last year. Earned on common stock in September was $1.83 per share compared with $1.95 in September last year.

Net income for the nine months of this year was $11,067,767, a decrease of $12,625,190 compared with the like period in 1937. Earned income on common stock for the nine months was $7.38 per share, compared with $16.35 per share in the like period in 1937.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Use Highest Since 1937

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore during September amounted to 2,313,865 tons, a new high since November of last year, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

Consumption of the red mineral in August this year totaled 2,076,819 tons and in September, 1937, was 5,157,411 tons.

The number of furnaces in blast using lake ores increased to 76 in September, also a new peak since last November.

Although supplies of Lake Superior ores at furnaces and Lake Erie docks as of Oct. 1 amounted to 37,873,559 tons, a slight increase over the 37,050,338 tons one month before, they showed the first drop this year from the corresponding dates of 1937. On Oct. 1, 1937 lower lakes' stocks totaled 39,953,601 tons.

Inland Steel Earns 69c Share in Third Quarter

CHICAGO (AP)—Inland Steel Company and subsidiaries reported net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $1,098,245, or 69 cents a share, compared with $1,135,096 the preceding quarter and $4,433,374, or $2.82 a share, the corresponding 1937 period.

Directors voted a cash dividend of 50 cents a share payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 15. This was the same as has been paid the past two quarters.

Continental Baking Corp

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Baking Corp., reported a net income of $1,092,757 for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 24, equal after cumulative preferred stock requirements to $1 a share on the Class A stock. This compares with $1,178,796, or $1.29 a share, for the 13 weeks ended June 25, and $1,201,992, or $1.37 a share, for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 25, 1937.

Nation's Supply Of Ready Cash At New High Figure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The nation's supply of ready cash stood at a new high figure today.

Federal Reserve experts estimated that bank deposits and currency in circulation had reached the unprecedented total of $57,700,000,000 including a near-record supply of idle funds that might be loaned to stimulate business.

About $6,700,000,000 of the total was in currency and the rest in deposits. The lendable portion of deposits was estimated at $3,280,000,000, compared with normal needs of $500,000,000.

Deposits and currency have expanded by $1,000,000,000 since June 30, largely due to the influx of foreign money seeking a haven from European war threats. The previous peak was in December, 1936.

Demand deposits in banks of 101 leading cities went up $720,000,000 since June 30, and currency in circulation increased $240,000,000. Federal deposits in banks also went up somewhat, but time deposits declined slightly.

Since April, the Administration has taken various technical steps to increase artificially the volume of lendable money in the hope that its mere availability would encourage banks to make more loans.

Actually, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans have declined slightly, although showing irregular signs of recovery in the last four weeks.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency reported that assets of the 15,341 banks in the country increased slightly to $68,302,896,000 in the first half of 1938.

Assets of the banks—which include both state and national institutions—were valued at $68,118,984,000 on Dec. 31, 1937, and $68,941,069,000 on June 30, 1937.

The six-month increase was reflected primarily in larger balances in the Federal Reserve System and in inter-bank deposits. Loans on real estate and investments in the Treasury-guaranteed securities of Federal agencies also increased, while holdings of Treasury and commercial securities and loans decreased.

Loans, other than on real estate, amounted to $12,587,369,000 last June 30, compared with $13,675,192,000 on Dec. 31, 1937, and $14,084,314,000 on June 30, 1937.

Private deposits declined slightly in the first half of the year. Excluding Governmental and inter-bank deposits, demand deposits aggregated $22,911,358,000 last June 30, compared with $23,200,138,000 on Dec. 31, 1937, and $23,698,641,000 on June 30, 1937. Time deposits amounted to $24,658,082,000 on June 30, compared with $24,701,069,000 on Dec. 31 and $24,571,685,000 on June 30, 1937.

FSCC Aids Dairies By Purchasing Big Amounts of Butter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration disclosed the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation had aided the dairy industry by purchase of 10,500,000 pounds of stored butter for distribution to relief agencies.

The FSCC butter purchase program was announced recently. The potential purchase limit of the corporation was raised from 52,000,000 to 90,000,000 pounds.

The corporation, the department said, had confined its purchases to holdings of the Dairy Products Marketing Association of Chicago which at one time held 113,000,000 pounds. The Commodity Credit Corporation had loaned the association $33,375,000 for purchases in the midwest market. The association is limited to purchase of 115,000,000 pounds until April 30, and its quota was nearly exhausted.

The figures were contained in a report being prepared for field representatives of the AAA. They indicated, a spokesman said, there would be no cheese purchases by the FSCC, since butter and cheese prices are remaining approximately regular and on a normal comparative basis.

The FSCC reported October purchases from the association amounted to 9,000,000 pounds. A price of 26 cents for 92 score butter and 13.5 to 13.75 cents for popular cheeses resulted from the butter purchase program, the AAA said.

It estimated production of the 90,000,000 pounds of butter would require 1,890,000,000 pounds of milk. It would require 50,000 dairy herds, producing 300 pounds a day each, four months in which to supply the milk for contemplated butter purchases of the corporation, the AAA estimated.

Columbia Gas May Cut Par of Common to $1

NEW YORK (AP)—The Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., a leading power and natural gas combine, has announced plans for creating on its books a special capital surplus of $182,000,000 to open the way for resumption of dividend payments.

The Federal Securities and Exchange Commission last spring forced the company to suspend dividends on its common stock to prevent payment from capital surplus.

The company proposed, in a letter to shareholders, to write-up the capital surplus by reducing the capital represented by its common stock from about $15.75 to $1 a share without reducing the number of shares outstanding.

Application for authority to carry out the proposal, it was announced, was to be filed with the SEC at Washington.

Canadian Newsprint Export

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's September export of newsprint paper was 3,911,722 cwt. valued at $8,523,555 compared with 6,173,095 at $11,303,766 in September, 1937, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Rail Executive

Burlington Route Photo

Mrs. Edith Jarvis Alden

Elected Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Burlington Railroad, succeeding Charles I. Sturgis, who is retiring. She is the first of her sex in American rail history to be chosen for a high executive position. Andrew T. Williams was elected Treasurer.

Rise in Industrial Output Continues Through September

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Industrial production in the United States continued its present rise through the month of September, according to the report of a survey issued by the National Industrial Conference Board today.

Between June and September, approximately one-third of the recession losses were regained, the report says, adding that during the three months period the improvement was more rapid than that for any like period with the single exception of the summer of 1933.

The Board formed a general belief in business and financial circles that the present recovery will extend through the rest of this year.

The report recalls that during the past year automobile production was considerably restricted and holds that a large section of the buying public should be ready to replace old models with new. A reduction in automobile prices should also play a part in stimulating production, it says.

Other favorable factors in the general outlook are seen in greater building activity and the continuation of Federal spending. Gains on a seasonally adjusted basis are particularly noticeable in automobiles, iron and steel, bituminous coal, copper, zinc, machine tool orders, lumber, cement, and newsprint production, the report states.

Retailers Want Conference On Farm Surpluses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—An appeal to President Roosevelt to call a conference of Government representatives, farmers, labor, consumers, producers, manufacturers, and distributors in Washington to develop a co-operative program for the disposal of surplus agricultural products was sent to the President by Lew Hahn, General Manager of the National Dry Goods Association, today.

The letter, in which Mr. Hahn acted in the name of his association, was in reply to statements by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, recently, that they would seek to distribute to "the lower third of our people" certain agricultural and manufactured products at prices "below those prevailing in the normal course of trade."

"In particular," the letter says, "retailers have been concerned because it seems obvious that the distribution of any considerable amount of agricultural and manufactured products along these lines would result in a serious dislocation of the retail industry and thus adversely affect retail employment.

Any such disturbance of this industry would have grave effects upon the recovery problem of this country as a whole. There are more than a million retailers in this country, large and small. They do an annual volume of approximately $40,000,000,000. The retail industry now employs according to our best estimates between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 persons. The goal of our industry has long been a payroll of 6,000,000. We still feel that the figure is an attainable one."

The association declares it is cognizant of the problems confronting the nation due to large surpluses, especially in textile and agricultural fields, but in suggesting to the President that he call a conference on the question, asks that "all aspects, economic, social and governmental" be considered.

"Following the long established policy of this association always to stand with the Government in its programs and plans, we should attend any such conference in a spirit of genuine co-operation and with the hope that we could contribute constructive suggestions toward the solution of the serious questions involved."

Kenneth Collins, Vice-President of Gimbel Brothers, New York, who handed out copies of the letter, said retailers felt there were constructive ways to meet the surplus problems. He cited cotton goods for an example, declaring that American products might be promoted to replace many types of goods formerly imported.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day	1,702,180
1938 volume to date	240,262,363
1937 volume to date	348,268,359

Rails, Utilities And Specialties Resist Downturn

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Quiet strength in rails, selected utilities and specialties provided a bulwark against selling in other parts of today's stock market.

Steels, motors, aircrafts and other recent climbers fell fractions to 2 points at the start, but many of these subsequently reduced losses. While the list steadied somewhat, numerous issues were under water near the final hour.

Dealings were relatively slow throughout, transfers being at the rate of some 1,500,000 shares.

Announcement of a wide power expansion program by the National Defense Power Committee, in cooperation with leading utility corporations, helped to revive flagging market interest. Other business news, on the whole, was encouraging to recovery forces.

Railroad loans drew the major share of interest in today's bond market with some of the secondary credit obligations as much as 2 points higher at the beginning of the final hour.

An example was the heavy turnover in Florida East Coast 5s, of which $172,000 par value had changed hands at the start of the final hour for a net gain of ½ point. Others heavily traded and higher by 1 to 2 points included Nickel Plate 4s, Southern Railway general 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s and St. Paul 3½s. Nickel Plate 6s likewise were active and at one time were around par but backed away under realizing later.

Industrial and utility bonds, while generally steady, had only a few changes of more than small fractions.

The foreign dollar list was featured by a spectacular advance of 24¼ points in Czechoslovak 8s of 1952 on sale of five bonds at 75½. It was the first time the issue had appeared on the tape in two weeks when a sale was made at 50¼. Other European issues were more orderly.

U. S. Governments were quiet, 3-32 lower to 3-32 higher.

Carloadings Drop 2.9 P. C. in Week; 8.4 P. C. Under '37

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 705,628 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 20,984 cars, or 2.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 65,528, or 8.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 225,477, or 24.2 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Decrease From Last Week	Decrease From Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	284,187	9,775	21,581
Less-than-carlot merchandise	159,417	606	9,617
Coal	127,992	9,329	29,052
Grain and grain products	46,496	†3,303	†10,056
Western districts	28,129	†869	†4,408
Livestock	21,308	1,410	1,075
Western districts	17,796	876	731
Forest products	32,422	147	312
Ore	28,064	2,673	9,980
Coke	5,722	347	2,966

†Increase.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—Moisture relief at various places both sides of the Kansas-Nebraska border led to 1¼ cents a bushel late downturn to Chicago wheat prices today.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅜ to 1 cent lower compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 65-65⅛, May 66½-⅝, Corn ⅜-¾ down, Dec. 45⅛, May ⅜-¾, and oats ⅛-¼ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed the week today with a steady tone. Transatlantic securities and British Government issues held around their previous closing levels and metals became more active in late dealings. West African gold mining stocks were in demand while rubbers and oils remained quiet. Brewing issues sold off on fears of higher taxes. Foreign bonds were easier. Czech liens declining 1 to 2 points.

Paris: Trading in the Bourse continued small and price movements were mixed today. Rentes finished 10 centimes up to 105 lower and Royal Dutch and Bank of France issues were fractionally down. Suez Canal shares gained about 50 francs.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Oct. 28

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.77⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.76⅝	4.77⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0266¾	.0267	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2271	.2270	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4008	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5442	.5442	‡
Sweden—krona	.2457	.2480	.4537
Norway—krone	.2396	.2399	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2129	.2132	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0088	.0088	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.2182
Czech'via—koruna	.0345	.0345	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0212	.0212	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0433¼	.0433¼	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2510	.2510	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2069
Peru—sol	.2150	.2150	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4125	.4150	1.7519
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2782	.2781	.8440
India—rupee	.3560	.3567	.6180
Java—florin	.5457	.5457	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2972	.2985	*
Shanghai—dol	.1650	.1625	*
Straits—dol	.5550	.5545	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9913⅛	.9919	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico——peso	.2027½x	.2027½x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. Nominal.

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab (1.60a) 3 57 57 57 — ¼
Abbott pf (4½) 1 123¾ 123¾ 123¾ Oct 6
Acme Steel (1) 1 46½ 46½ 46½ Oct 27
Adams Exp (.10e) 6 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝
Adams-Millis (1¾e) 2 24 24 24 Oct 22
Addressog (1.40) 4 27¾ 27¾ 27¾ + ¼
Air Reduction (1a) 13 63¾ 63 63½ — ⅛
Air-Way El Appl 3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
Alaska Juneau (.60a) 24 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝ + ⅛
Alleghany Corp 31 1½ 1½ 1⅝ + ⅛
Alleghany pf xw 4 13 13 13
Alleghan pf $30 ww 30 15⅝ 15 15 + ⅛
Alleghan pf $40 ww 4 13⅜ 13¼ 13¼ + ⅜
Alleghan pr pf 2 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞ — ⅜
Allegheny-Lud Steel 16 21⅜ 20½ 20½ — ⅝
Allen Industries 3 13¼ 12¼ 12¼ — ¼
Allied Chem & D (6) 3 187 187 187 —1
Allied Kid (½) 3 12⅜ 12 12 — ⅜
Allied Mills (1½e) 3 13½ 13 13 — ⅜
Allied Stores 27 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼ — ⅜
Allied St pf (5) 2 70½ 68¼ 68¼ —1¾
Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e) 70 54 52¾ 52¾ —1
Alpha P Cem (1) 1 19 19 19 Oct 27
Amal Leather 6 3 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
Amal Leather pf 5 22 22 22 Oct 18
Amerada Corp (2) 4 70¾ 69¼ 70¾ Oct 26
Am Ag Ch Del (new) 1 24 24 24
Am Bank Note (.70e) 3 20¼ 20½ 20½ — ¼
Am Bosch 37 8½ 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
Am Brake Shoe (¾e) 8 43¾ 42½ 42½ —1⅛
Am Can (4) 5 104 103½ 103⅞ — ⅛
Am Can pf (7) 1 176 176 176 Oct 25
Am Car & Fdy 7 29⅝ 28½ 28½ —1
Am Car & F pf (2½e) 2 50½ 49½ 49½ —2¼
Am Ch & Cbl (.55e) 31 23¼ 22¼ 22¾ +1
Am Ch & Cbl pf (5) 1 110¾ 110¾ 110¾ Oct 21
Am Chicle (4a) 1 122½ 122½ 122½ —2
Am Colortype 1 9 9 9 — ¼
Am Coml Alcohol 9 13⅞ 13¼ 13¼ — ½
Am Crystal Sugar 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝ — ⅜
Am Encaus Tiling 5 5½ 5½ 5½ — ¼
Am European 2 6½ 6½ 6½ Oct 7
Am & For Power 18 4¾ 4⅝ 4⅝
Am & F P $6 pf 4 16⅞ 16¼ 16¼ — ¼
Am & F P $7 pf 7 20¼ 19¾ 20¼ — ¼
Am & F P 2 pf 7 10¾ 10¼ 10¾ — ¼
Am-Hawaii SS (1) 2 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝ — ⅜
Am Hide & Leather 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
Am Hide & L pf 1 30 30 30 Oct 27
Am Home Pr (2.40) 6 43 42¾ 43 + ½
Am Ice 2 15⅞ 15⅞ 15⅞ Oct 26
Am Ice pf (1¾e) 7 15½ 14⅞ 14⅞ —1¼
Am International 8 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
Am Locomotive 10 26½ 26 26 — ¼
Am Locomotive pf 4 72 71½ 71½ — ½
Am M & Fdy (.80) 9 14⅞ 14 14 — ¾
Am M & Met 3 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
Am Metal (½e) 8 44 42½ 42½ — ¼
Am Met 6% pf (6) 1 120 120 120 Oct 25
Am Pow & Lt 127 7½ 7 7⅛ — ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf (3k) 26 47½ 44½ 44½ —3
Am P&L $5 pf (2½k) 23 41¾ 39½ 39½ — ¼
Am Rad & St S 68 17⅞ 17½ 17½ — ⅜
Am Roll Mill 28 20⅝ 20¼ 20¼ — ⅜
Am Roll Mill pf 2 71¼ 71¼ 71¼ — ¼
Am Saf Razor (1.60) 8 16⅞ 16¼ 16¾ — ⅛
Am Seating 3 19½ 18¾ 18¾ — ¾
Am Smelt & R (2¼e) 20 54⅜ 53½ 54 —1
Am Smelt & R pf (7) 5 137 135 137 —2½
Am Snuff Co (3a) 1 61 61 61 Oct 27
Am Steel Fdrs 16 34½ 33⅜ 34½ — ⅜
Am Stores 7 9 9 9 Oct 27
Am Stove (.20e) 1 18 18 18 Oct 20
Am Sugar Ref 6 29¼ 28½ 28½ — ¾
Am Sugar pf (7) 0 107 107 107 — ½
Am Sumat Tob (1a) 1 20½ 19⅞ 20½ Oct 27
Am Tel & Tel (9) 7 148¾ 148 148 — ½
Am Tobacco (5) 8 86½ 85⅝ 85⅞ —1⅜
Am Tob B (5) 12 89¾ 88¼ 88¼ —1¼
Am Tob pf (6) 1 150 150 150 Oct 27
Am Type Fdrs 8 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ — ⅛
Am Water Works 186 15¾ 14⅝ 14⅞ — ¾
Am W W 1 pf (6) 2 88½ 88½ 88½ Oct 27
Am Woolen 2 6¾ 6½ 6½ — ⅛
Am Woolen pf 9 40½ 40 40 —1½
Am Zinc L&S 7 8½ 8¼ 8½
Am Zinc pr pf 1 42 42 42 Oct 22
Anaconda 144 38¾ 38 38⅛ — ⅛
Anacon W & C 1 60⅞ 60⅞ 60⅞ — ½
Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e) 1 19¼ 19¼ 19¼
Andes Copper 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
A P W Paper 1 3½ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1e) 2 28¼ 28¼ 28¼ + ⅛
Armour Del pf (7) 1 103 103 103 Oct 26
Armour Ill 13 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝ — ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf 2 48⅞ 48⅞ 48⅞ Oct 27
Armour Ill pf 1 50 50 50 Aug 26
Armstrong Cork 18 45⅞ 44¾ 45⅞ —1⅜
Arnold Const (⅝e) 5 12½ 12¼ 12½ — ⅛
Artloom Corp 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
Assd Dry Goods 7 11⅛ 11¼ 11⅜ — ⅛
Assd D G 1 pf (6) 1 72 72 72 Oct 27
Assd D G 2 pf 1 60½ 60½ 60½ Oct 22
Associates Inv (2) 4 36⅜ 36⅜ 36⅜ + ⅛
Atch T & S F 97 41⅛ 39⅝ 40¼ + ⅝
Atch T & S F pf 19 66¼ 63 65¾ —3¼
Atl Cst Line (1½g) 58 27¾ 26¼ 27 + ⅝
Atl G & W Indies 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ Oct 26
Atl G & W In pf 1 13½ 13½ 13½ Oct 27
Atl Refining (1) 13 23½ 23⅛ 23⅜ — ⅛
Atl Refining pf (4) 1 108⅜ 108⅜ 108⅜ Oct 27
Atlas Corp (¼e) 21 8⅞ 8⅞ 8½ + ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3) 3 44½ 44 44½ + ⅞
Atlas Powder (1½e) 2 63¼ 62½ 62¾ Oct 27
Atlas Tack 2 7½ 7 7 Oct 26
Auburn Auto 8 5¼ 4⅞ 4⅞ Oct 27
Austin Nichols 2 3½ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
Aviat'n Corp (.18½e) 43 5⅛ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
B
Baldwin Loco ct 78 14 13 13⅛ — ¾
Balt & Ohio 64 8⅜ 8⅛ 8⅛ + ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf 34 10¾ 9⅞ 10⅛ + ⅜
Bangor & Ar (2½) 2 31½ 31 31 Oct 27
Barber Asphalt 2 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ — ⅛
Barker Bros 2 12⅞ 12¾ 12¾ Oct 27
Barnsdall Oil (1) 12 18 17½ 17½ — ⅜
Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e) 43 20 19⅛ 19½ + ¼
Beatrice Cream (1a) 1 18½ 18½ 18½ Oct 20
Beatrice pf ww (5) 4 101 100 100 Oct 20
Beech-Nut Pack (4a) 4 114 114 114 Oct 26
Beiding-Hem (⅝e) 7 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
Beig N R pf (3.30e) 1 67 67 67 Sep 26
Bendix Aviation 37 23⅞ 23 23¼ — ½
Benef Ind Ln (1¼e) 1 18⅜ 18½ 18½ — ⅛
Best & Co (2.32½e) 11 54 52¾ 53¾ — ½
Beth Steel 103 68¾ 66⅞ 66⅞ —1¾
Beth Steel 5% pf (1) 4 17¾ 17½ 17½ Oct 27
Beth Steel 7% pf (7) 1 110 110 110
Bigelow-Sanford 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼ — ¾
Black & Decker (1¼e) 2 22⅜ 22⅛ 22⅛ + ¼
Blaw-Knox 25 17⅞ 17 17⅛ — ¾
Boeing Airplane 39 28⅞ 27⅞ 27⅞ —1
Bohn Al & Brass 1 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛ — ⅜
Bond Stores 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼ — ⅜
Borden Co (1e) 20 17 16¾ 16¾ — ⅛
Borg-Warner 34 33⅜ 32½ 32½ —1
Boston & Maine 1 3¾ 3¼ 3¼ Oct 27
Bower Roll Bear 2 27½ 27 27 Oct 27
Brewing Corp (¾e) 20 6½ 6⅛ 6¼ + ⅛
Bridgeport Brass 32 12⅞ 12¼ 12⅜ — ⅛
Briggs Mfg (½e) 21 34 33½ 33⅝ — ⅜
Briggs&Strat (2¼e) 1 38 38 38 Oct 26
Bristol-Myers (2.40) 7 41¾ 41¼ 41¾ + ½
Bklyn & Qu Trans 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛ Oct 27
Bklyn & Q Tr pf 1 8½ 8½ 8½ — ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr 25 12 11½ 11½ — ¼
Bklyn-M Tr pf 8 33¼ 32¼ 32¼ — ¾
Bklyn Un Gas 14 21¼ 20⅞ 20⅞ — ⅜
Brown Shoe (1¼e) 2 33 33 33 Oct 26
Brwick Balke (½e) 2 13 13 13 — ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 18 12⅜ 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
Budd Mfg 10 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝ — ⅛
Budd Wheel 20 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜
Bullard Co 8 24 23⅞ 23⅞ — ⅛
Bulova Watch (3e) 4 34½ 34 34 — ⅛
Burling Mills (1) 3 15¼ 15⅛ 15⅛ — ⅛
Burr Add Mach (½e) 17 19½ 19 19 — ⅜
Bush Terminal 2 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜
Bush Term 7% deb 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛ Oct 26
Butler Bros 3 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝
Butler Bros pf (1½) 1 23 23 23 Oct 27
Butte Cop & Zinc 7 4 4 4 — ⅛
Byers (A M) Co 4 13¾ 13¼ 13¼ — ⅜
Byron Jackson (1¼e) 8 18 17¼ 17¼ — ⅜
C
Calif Packing (1¼a) 5 21⅞ 21¾ 21⅞ + ⅛
Calif Pack pf (2½) 1 49 49 49 Aug
Callahan Z-Lead 16 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛ — ⅛
Calumet & Hec 29 9⅛ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
Campbell Wyant 3 18 17½ 17½ — ½
Can Dry G Ale (¼e) 16 17½ 16⅞ 17 — ⅛
Canadian Pacific 38 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜ — ⅛
Cannon Mills (1½e) 1 36¼ 36¼ 36¼ Oct 27
Capital Ad A 9 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ Oct 22
Carpenter Stl (.30e) 2 19½ 19½ 19½ — ⅜
Carriers&Gen (1.50e) 2 4 4 4 Oct 27
Case (J I) Co (5e) 3 93½ 93⅛ 93½ —2
Caterpil Tract (1½e) 9 51½ 50½ 50⅝ —1⅛
Caterpil Tract pf (5) 4 106 106 106 Oct 27
Celanese Corp 32 24⅛ 23¼ 23¼ ⅝ —
Celanese pr pf (7) 1 93 93 93
Celotex Corp 8 30 29½ 29½ — ⅛
Cent Aguirre (1½) 1 22⅞ 22⅞ 22⅞ — ⅛
Cent Foundry 6 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝ — ⅛
Cent R R N J 3 10 10 10 Oct 25
Cent Violeta Sugar 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ Oct 27
Century Rib M 8 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞ Oct 26
Cerro de Pasco (4) 11 52 51¼ 51½ — ⅝
Certain-teed Prod 7 11¾ 11¼ 11¼ — ½
Champ Paper & F 6 29⅝ 29 29 —1¼
Checker Cab 3 11 11 11 Oct 25
Ches & Ohio (2e) 32 36½ 35 35⅝ — ⅝
Ches & Oh pf (4) 7 80⅝ 80½ 80⅝ — ⅜
Ches Corp (4.70e) 4 45⅝ 44¾ 44¾
Chi & E Ill 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Oct 27
Chi & E Ill pf 2 3 3 3
Chi & N West 6 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
Chi & N West pf 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞ — ⅛
Chi Great West 2 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Oct 27
Chi Great West pf 6 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞
Chi Mail Order 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Chi M St P & P 5 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ + ⅛
Chi M St P & P pf 16 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅜ + ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 8 17⅝ 17¼ 17½ — ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf (3) 1 37½ 37½ 37½
Chi Pn T pr pf (2½) 1 42⅞ 42⅞ 42⅞ Oct 27
Chi Rock Is & Pac 2 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Oct 27
Chi Rock Is 6% pf 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ Oct 27
Chi Rock Is 7% pf 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞ Oct 27
Chi Yell Cab (¾e) 2 10 10 10 Oct 27
Chicksaba Cot (⅝e) 8 17⅜ 17 17 — ⅛
Childs Co 8 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛ — ⅛
Chrysler Corp (⅜e) 76 83 82 82½ —1⅝
City Ice&Fuel (1.10e) 2 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜ — ⅛
City Stores 6 4⅜ 4½ 4½ — ⅛
Clark Equip 1 26 26 26 Oct 25
Clev Graph Br (⅜e) 1 29½ 29½ 29½ + ½
Climax Molyb (.90e) 34 52½ 51⅜ 51⅜ + ¾
Cluett Peabdy (.55e) 6 24½ 23 23 —1½
Coca-Cola (1⅜e) 6 133⅜ 133½ 133⅜ — ⅛
Coca-Cola A (3) 2 90 90 90 Oct 25
Colgate Palm P (½a) 27 15⅞ 15¼ 15¼ — ⅜
Colgate-Palm pf (6) 5 103 102½ 102½
Collins & Aik (1e) 5 27½ 27 27 —1
Col Fuel & Iron 7 19¼ 18⅜ 19⅛ — ¼
Col Br'cast A (.90e) 5 18¼ 18⅛ 18⅛
Col Br'cast B (.90e) 3 18 18 18 Oct 27
Col Gas & El 174 9½ 9 9 — ½
Col G&E pf A (6) 44 82 80 82 +1
Col Pict vtc (2½% f) 16 16½ 16¼ 16¼ — ⅛
Colum Pict pf (2¾) 1 32½ 32½ 32½ Oct 24
Colum Carbon (4) 5 95½ 94 94 Oct 26
Coml Credit (4) 15 57⅜ 57 57
Coml Cred pf (4¼) 2 105 105 105 Oct 22
Coml Invest Tr (4) 9 60 59½ 59¾ — ¼
Coml I T cv pf (4¼) 1 112½ 112½ 112½ + 1½
Coml Solvents 26 11⅜ 10¾ 10¾ — ⅜
Com'with & South 196 2¾ 2⅝ 2¾
Com & So pf (3) 47 55⅞ 54⅜ 54⅜
Comwith Ed (1.60) 22 27⅜ 27⅜ 27⅜
Conde Nast 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 5 27½ 27¼ 27½ + ¼
Congress Cigar 2 8¾ 8⅝ 8¾ + ¼
Consol Aircraft 8 18⅛ 17½ 17⅝ — ⅜
Consol Cigar (⅜e) 2 10 10 10 Oct 25
Cons Edison (1½e) 133 34¼ 33 33 —1⅛
Cons Edison pf (5) 13 103⅜ 103 103 — ⅛
Consol Film Ind 3 2⅛ 2 2
Consol Film pf (⅜k) 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ — ⅛
Cons Laundries 3 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜ — ⅛
Consol Oil (.80) 46 9⅛ 9 9
Consol R R Cuba pf 8 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ + ¼
Consol'n Coal 8 3⅞ 3½ 3½ — ⅜
Consol'n Coal pf 1 16 16 16 Oct 11
Consum Pow pf (4½) 5 93 93 93 Oct 25
Container Corp 8 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅞ — ¼
Cont Bak A 15 22½ 21⅜ 21⅜ + ⅛
Cont Bak B 7 2⅛ 2 2
Cont Bak pf (8) 1 98½ 98½ 98½ — ½
Cont Can (2e) 16 43 42¼ 42¾ —1⅛
Cont Can pf (4½) 1 112½ 112½ 112½ Oct 24
Cont Diam Fibre 26 10⅞ 10 10⅞ + ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a) 8 35⅞ 35 35¼ — ⅛
Cont Motors 8 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅛ — ⅛
Cont Oil Del (¾e) 16 29¼ 28½ 28¾
Cont Steel 3 21½ 21¼ 21⅜ — ⅜
Corn Products (3) 9 69½ 68 68⅜ — ¾
Corn Products pf (7) 1 175 175 175
Coty Inc 5 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
Crane Co 23 39⅝ 38¾ 39⅛ + ⅛
Crane Co cv pf (5) 1 115 115 115 —1
Cream of Wheat (2) 1 27 27 27 — ½
Crosley Radio 3 9¾ 9½ 9½ — ⅛
Crown Cork & S 55 36⅞ 34½ 35⅜ + ⅞
Crown C pf ww (2¼) 4 37 34¾ 37 Oct 26
Crown C pf xw (2¼) 1 36 36 36 Oct 27
Crown Zeller (¾e) 14 14½ 14¼ 14¼ — ⅛
Crucible Steel 8 39¼ 38⅛ 38⅛ —1⅝
Crucible Steel pf 1 87 87 87 Oct 24
Cuba Co 6 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ + ⅛
Cuban-Am Sugar 10 5⅝ 5 5⅛ — ⅛
Cudahy Packing 2 15½ 15 15 —1
Curtis Publishing 21 6⅞ 6⅛ 6⅛ — ⅞
Curtis Pub pf (2½k) 5 47½ 42½ 42½ —5½
Curtiss-Wright 224 6⅞ 6½ 6½ — ⅛
Curtiss-Wright A 74 27 26 26⅛ —1
Cutler-Hammer 13 28¾ 28 28¼ — ⅛
D
Davega Stores 2 7 7 7 Oct 27
Davega pf (1¼) 1 16 16 16 Oct 13
Davison Chem 2 9 9 9 Oct 27
Deere & Co (1.35e) 52 20½ 20 20 — ⅜
Deere pf (1.40) 12 24½ 24½ 24½ Oct 27
Deisel W-Gil (¾e) 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ — ⅛
Del & Hudson 24 21⅜ 20½ 20½ — ⅛
Del Lack & West 99 8½ 8 8¼ + ⅛
Den & Rio G W pf 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Detroit Edison (6e) 3 115 114½ 114½ — ½
Diam Match (1¼a) 12 30¼ 30 30¼ + ¾
Diam M pf (1¼a) 1 40⅜ 40¾ 40¾ + ½
Diam T Motor 1 9½ 9½ 9½
Distil Cp-Seag (1½e) 40 22⅜ 21¾ 21¾ — ⅛
Dist Cp-S pf ww (5) 1 88 88 88 + ½
Dixie-Vortex 1 12 12 12 Oct 18
Doehler Die Cast 2 23 23 23 —1½
Dome Mines (1e) 4 32½ 32 32 — ⅛
Dominion Stores 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛ Oct 26
Douglas Aircraft 62 69 66⅝ 67 —2
Dow Chem (3) 3 132½ 131 131 —2
Dresser Mfg A (1½g) 2 20¾ 20¾ 20¾ Oct 26
Dresser Mfg B 1 10½ 10½ 10½ — ¾
Dunhill Int 3 6 6 6
Duplan Silk (1) 1 11½ 11½ 11½ Oct 24
du Pont de N (1¾e) 20 147½ 145⅜ 145½ —1½
du Pont deb (6) 8 136 135 135¾ + ¾
du Pont pf (4½) 1 119 119 119 Oct 27
E
Eastern Roll Mill 4 6¼ 6⅜ 6⅜ — ⅛
Eastman Kodak (6) 3 180 180 180 — ½
Eaton Mfg 1 21½ 21½ 21½ — ¼
Eitington Schild 3 4 4 4
El & Mus Ind (.19g) 5 3¼ 3 3 — ⅛
El Auto Lite (½e) 18 33½ 32½ 32½
Elec Boat (.60g) 35 11 10⅞ 10⅞ — ⅛
El Power & Lt 148 13¾ 13 13 — ⅜
El Pow & Lt $6 pf 8 41½ 39½ 39½
El Pow & Lt pf 24 46¼ 44¼ 44¼ — ¼
El Storage Bat (2) 14 34 33⅛ 33⅛ —1⅛
Elk Horn Coal 1 1½ 1½ 1½ Oct 27
Elk Horn Coal pf 3 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ Mar11
El Paso Nat Gas (2) 4 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
Endicott-John (3) 2 45 44⅞ 44⅞ Oct 27
Eng Pub Service 214 10½ 9½ 9⅝ — ⅜
Eng P S $5 pf (5) 2 71 71 71 Oct 27
Eng P S pf ww (5½) 3 71⅛ 70½ 70½ —1½
Eng P S $6 pf (6) 1 77 77 77 —2½
Equit Office Bldg 9 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛ — ⅛
Erie R R 6 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ + ⅛
Erie 1 pf 5 5 4¾ 5 + ⅛
Erie 2 pf 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
Eureka V Cleaner 3 5¼ 5¼ 5⅝ — ⅛
Evans Products 14 15½ 14¾ 14⅞ — ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (.40e) 9 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅛
Exchange Buffet 13 2¼ 2 2¼ + ⅛
F
Fairbanks Morse 2 38¾ 38¾ 38¾ + ¼
Fairbanks M pf (6) 3 106 106 106 Oct 19
Fajardo Sugar (3e) 4 34¼ 34 34 — ⅜
Fed Lt & Traction 1 15½ 15½ 15½
Fed Mng & Smelt 1 120 120 120 Oct 26
Fed M & S pf (7) 1 99½ 99½ 99½ M'y 17
Fed Motor Truck 1 5 5 5
Fed Screw Works 1 4 4 4 Oct 27
Fed Wat Svc A 9 2 2 2
Federal D Strs (1) 1 28⅜ 28⅜ 28⅜ — ⅜
Fed D Strs pf (4½) 4 90½ 89 90½ Oct 27
Fid P FireIns(1.60a) 5 35 35 35
FirestoneT&R(1¼e) 2 25¼ 24¼ 24¼ — ⅛
Firestone pf (6) 2 97 97 97 + ⅛
First Nat Strs (2½) 6 37 36½ 37 + ⅛
Flintkote 14 28¼ 27½ 27½ — ⅛
FlorenceStove(1½e) 1 28¼ 28¾ 28¾ — ¼
Florsheim Shoe A (1) 5 16½ 16⅜ 16½
Follansbee Bros 7 4¼ 4 4¼
Food Machine (2⅜e) 6 32¾ 32¼ 32¼ + ¼
Foster Wheeler 81 29⅞ 27½ 27⅝ — ½
Francisco Sugar 3 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅜ Oct 24
Freeport Sulph (2) 3 28 28⅛ 28⅞ + ⅛
G—H
Gabriel Co A 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ + ⅛
Gair (Robert) 8 5¼ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
Gair (Robert) pf 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛ — ⅛
Gar Wood Ind 15 8 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
Gaylord Cont (1) 3 19¼ 19 19⅛ Oct 27
Gaylord pf (2¾) 3 51¾ 51¾ 51¾ Oct 14
Gen Am Invest 7 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝
Gen Am Inv pf (6) 2 99½ 99½ 99½ Oct 24
Gen Am Tr (1⅛e) 6 84½ 84¼ 84¼ — ¼
Gen Baking (.60a) 16 10 9¾ 9¾
Gen Bronze 3 4¾ 4⅜ 4⅜ + ⅛
Gen Cable 75 19⅜ 18⅝ 18⅝ — ⅛
Gen Cable A 17 38⅝ 37⅞ 37⅞ — ⅛
Gen Cable pf 3 82 81½ 81½ Oct 27
Gen Cigar (1½e) 2 25½ 25½ 25½ Oct 27
Gen Elec (.70e) 303 47¼ 46¼ 46½ — ½
Gen Foods (2) 17 38¾ 37¾ 37¾ — ¼
Gen Foods pf (4½) 1 114¼ 113¾ 113¾ Oct 27
Gen Gas & El A 8 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
Gen Mills (3) 2 69¼ 69¼ 69¼ — ¾
Gen Motors (4e) 219 50¼ 49¼ 49½ —1
Gen Motors pf (5) 1 124 123¾ 123¾ — ¼
Gen Out Advert 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ Oct 27
Gen Out Adv A (2k) 41 41 41
Gen Print Ink (.30e) 7 10½ 10¼ 10¼ + ⅛
Gen Pub Service 3 1 1⅛ 1⅛
Gen Ry Signal 17 24¾ 24 24 + ⅛
Gen Real & Util 12 1¾ 1⅝ 1⅝ — ⅛
Gen Real & Util pf 1 23 23 23 Oct 25
Gen Refractories 18 38¾ 37½ 37¾ —1⅜
Gen Theater (⅝e) 4 15¼ 15¼ 15¼ + ⅛
Gen Time Inst 1 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ + ⅛
Gen Tire & Rub 2 18½ 18½ 18½
Gillette Saf R (.55e) 11 9 8⅞ 8⅞ — ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf (5) 1 56½ 56½ 56½ — ⅜
Gimbel Bros 23 14 13⅞ 13⅞ — ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf(8) 1 62 61 61 —2
Glidden Co 18 25¼ 24¾ 24¾ — ½
Glidden cv pf (2¼) 1 48 48 48
Gobel (Adolf) 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
Goebel Brew (.10e) 36 3 2¾ 2⅞ + ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 49 24½ 23⅞ 23⅞ — ¾
Goodrich (BF) pf 6 62⅝ 62 62 —1¼
Goodyear T & R 62 33⅛ 31⅝ 31⅞ — ¾
Goodyear pf (5) 4 f91 f91 101 + ¼
Goth Silk Hosiery 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot 7 1⅞ ⅝ 1⅝ — ⅛
Granby Con Min 9 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ + ⅛
Grand Union 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
Grand Un pf (1k) 2 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ — ⅛
Granite City Steel 5 19¾ 19 19 — ¾
Grant (W T) (1.40) 1 27⅜ 27⅜ 27⅜ + ⅛
Grant (WT) pf (1) 4 23 23 23 — ⅛
Gt Nor Iron ct (⅝e) 2 14 13⅞ 13⅞ — ⅛
Gt Northern Ry pf 227 25¼ 24¼ 25¼ + ⅛
Gt West Sug (3.40a) 5 29 28 28⅜ — ⅜
Green (H L) (1.60a) 5 35⅝ 35 35¼ + ⅛
GreyhoundCorp(.80) 52 19¼ 18⅝ 18⅞ — ⅛
Greyhound pf (.50) 3 11¾ 11¼ 11¼
Guantan Sugar 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ Oct 19
Gulf Mob & North 2 5½ 5½ 5½
Gulf Mob & Nor pf 4 21¾ 21 21¾ — ¼
Hack Water (¾e) 1 28½ 28½ 28½ + ¼
Hall (WF) Printing 4 10⅝ 10½ 10½ — ⅛
Hamil Watch (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bethlehem Steel Net Has Uptrend In Third Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings of Bethlehem Steel Corp., second largest unit in the industry, rose to 446,866 in the September quarter this year, compared with $150,305 in the preceding three months, a report made public by the company showed.

Earnings, however, were far below the $9,249,560 in the third quarter last year.

The increase in profits between the second and third quarters countered the trend shown by some other units in the industry recently which had reported poorer third period results.

Orders on Hand Larger

Latest earnings were equivalent to 42 cents a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock and 6 cents a share on the 5 per cent preferred. This compared with $2.31 a share on the common stock in the September quarter last year and with 14 cents on the 7 per cent and 2 cents on the 5 per cent preferred in the preceding quarter this year.

Directors declared regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent stock and 25 cents a share on the 5 per cent stock, each payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Sept. 2.

The estimated value of orders on hand Sept. 30 was $101,528,356, against $89,916,012 at the end of the previous quarter and $125,820,124 on Sept. 30, 1937.

Production of steel ingots and castings in the third quarter averaged 46.4 per cent of capacity, compared with 35.7 per cent in the preceding quarter and 85.1 in the third quarter last year.

Eugene G. Grace, President, said current steel production is approximately 56 per cent of capacity.

Price Cutting Affects Earnings

Mr. Grace, commenting on the report, pointed out that despite increased operations between the second and the third quarters amounting to about 30 per cent "only a fair increase of earnings," resulted. He added:

"The whole benefit of the increased production was lost by price cutting."

He said the weakness in prices was apparently stopped for the moment and he hoped it would stay stopped.

Bethlehem's average net billing prices for the third quarter were 3.92 per cent less than the second quarter, Mr. Grace said.

Mr. Grace added that the "break-even point"—that is, the rate at which plants may operate without loss—is currently around 46 per cent of capacity. He pointed out that the average earnings per hour per employee in the third quarter reached an all-time high of 89.3 cents.

He said between 84,000 and 85,000 men are currently employed in Bethlehem steel plants, contrasted with around 105,000 a year ago at this time. Bethlehem pay rolls are now averaging around $10,000,000 a month, he added.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜ '43-41 Mich	107.2	107.2	108.2
3 3¼s '41	107.15	107.15	107.15
1 3⅜s '47-43	110.4	110.4	110.4
2 3¼s '45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
3 3¼s '46-44	109.28	109.28	109.28
2 2¾s '47-45	107	107	107
2 3¾s '56-44	113.13	113.13	113.13
3 3¼s '49-46	109.9	109.9	109.9
8 2½s '49	105.7	105.7	105.7
2 2½s '52-'50	102.23	102.23	102.23
1 2¾s '54-'51	104.6	104.6	104.6
3 3¼s '55-'51	107.4	107.4	107.4
10 2¾s '60-'55	104.30	104.18	104.20
2 2¾s '59-'56	103.17	103.14	103.14
6 2¾s '63-'58	103.29	103.28	103.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '47-'42	106.5	106.3	106.3
1 2¾s '47-'42	105.8	105.8	105.8
10.38 '49-'44	106.19	106.18	106.18

Home Owners' Loan

42¾s '49-'39	102.30	102.30	102.30
1 2¼s '44-'42	104.10	104.10	104.10
5 3s '52-'44	106.19	106.18	106.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
17 Alleghany 5s '49	68⅜	68	68⅜
44 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37¾	37	37⅛
4 Allied Strs 4½s '50	96	96	96
12 Allis Chalm 4s '52	112	111¾	112
47 Am & For P5s 2030	56	55	55½
5 AmIGChem5½s'49	104	103⅝	103⅝
5 Am & T 3½s '43	113	112⅞	113
23 Am T&T 3¼s '61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105	104⅞	104⅞
4 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105⅝	105¾
16 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅛	98	98⅛
91 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅝	97⅞	98⅛
63 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅛	106	106
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93¼	93⅛	93¼
10 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100½	100¼	100½
1 AT&SF 7 Sh 5s '50	106	106	106
12 AC Line 1st 4s '52	86	86	86
2 ACL cit 4s '52	67⅞	67¼	67¼
9 AC Line 4½s '64	69¼	68¾	69⅞
1 AC Line 5s '65	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	36	36	36
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	32	32	32
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
30 B&O rfg 4s '95	20⅞	20¼	20½
32 B&O 1st 5s '48	49¼	48¾	49
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	20	19⅞	20
9 B&O 5s '96 SF	20	19⅞	20
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	20	19⅝	19¾
23 B&O cv 4½s '60	16	15¼	16
55 B&O 4s '48	49¼	48⅞	49
5 B&OsAPLE&WV '41	43	42¾	43
11 B&O 5s '51 SW	32¾	32	32¾
4 B&O 4s '59 TC	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	102	102	102
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
25 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
31 Beth Stl 3½s '70	97	96⅝	96⅞
1 Bost&Me 4¼s '61 JJ	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	30½	30⅜	30⅜
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	51	51	51
25 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	67¼	67	67
21 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	80	79¼	79½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	97½	97	97
4 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Buf R&P 4½s '57	27⅝	27	27½
14 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	93¼	92⅞	93¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114⅜	114¼	114¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
4 Can Pac 5s '44	112¼	112	112
3 Can Pac 5s '54	98¼	98¼	98¼
15 Can Pac 4½s '60	96⅝	96⅜	96½
14 Can Pac 4½s '60	93	92½	93
7 Can Pac 4s perp	82¼	82¼	82¼
5 Caro C & O 5s '52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	105	105	105
15 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6	6	6
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
9 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
34 Cen Pac 5s '60	59¼	58	59¼
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73½	73½	73½
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s ctf reg	67	67	67
21 Ches & Ohio 3½s '96E	26½	26½	26½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	22½	21¾	21¾
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	83	83	83
1 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
13 C & O 3½s '96 D	96½	96⅜	96½
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96½	96¼	96¼
9 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13½	13⅛	13⅛
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	89½	89½	89½
9 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103½	103½	103½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99	99	99
10 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15½	15½	15½
16 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21½	21⅜	21½
2 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	64	64	64
91 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	10¾	11⅛
49 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅛	3⅛
6 CM&SP 4¾s '89	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
11 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¼	27½	28
36 CM&SP 4½s'89E	28¼	28	28
5 CM&SP gen 4½s '89	27	27	27
9 CM&SP 4½s '89 B	25	24¾	25
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10	10	10
17 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
39 Chi&NW 4½s '49	6¼	6	6¼
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s '38	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	16	16	16
4 CRI & P 4½s '52A	9	8⅞	9
2 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	8	8	8
9 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
5 CRI&P 4s '88	18	18	18
37 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	53	53	53
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106½	106	106
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
12 Childs Co 5s '43	75⅛	74½	74½
2 Cinn Leb & N 4s '42	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Cin Un Term 2½s '71	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
11 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	59⅝	59⅝
4 Clev Un Term 5½s '73	87½	87	87½
10 Clev Un Term 5s '73	79⅜	78⅜	79⅜
1 Col P & I 5s '70	60	60	60
2 Col & So 4½s '80	45½	45½	45½
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
9 Colmbia G 5s.1961	94½	94½	94½
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109¼	109	109
2 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103¾	103¼	103¼
12 Com'l Cred 2½s '42	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜
5 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
26 Comwith Ed 3½s '68	106	105⅝	106
7 Comwith Ed 4s '81	108¾	108⅛	108⅛
15 Comwith Ed cv 3½s'58	109⅝	109	109
51 Com Ed cv 3½s '58new	109¾	109¼	109¼
13 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
22 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104	104
17 Con Oil 3½s '51	103⅛	102⅞	103
21 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	50	50	50
4 Consum Pow 3½s'70	107¼	107	107¼
6 Container Cor 5s '46	104½	104	104
2 Container 5s '43	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Crane Co 3¼s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104	104
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	38	38	38
25 Del Lack&W rfg 4s'43	56¼	56	56¼
3 Del P&L 4½s'71	106½	106½	106½
3 Del P&L 4½s'69	105	105	105
4 Den G&E 5s'51 st	107	107	107
2 D&RG 4½s'36	13½	13¼	13¼
9 D&R G 4½s'46	13	13¼	13¾
13 D&R G West 5s'55	6	6	6
20 D&R G W 5s'55 Asd	6	4¾	6
15 D&R G West 5s'78	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
3 Det Ed 4½s'61	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Det Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
1 Det Ed 3½s'66	110½	110½	110½
3 D Missable & I3½s'62	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 East'n Ry Min 4s'48	100	100	100
5 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	107	107	107
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	14	13⅝	13⅞
38 Erie rfg 5s'75	14	13½	13⅞
7 Erie 1st 4s'96	43	43	43
19 Erie gen lien 4s'96	22	21¼	22
7 Erie Gen Lien 4s'96 reg	17¾	17¼	17¾
25 Erie cv 4s'53A	20½	19½	20½
25 Erie cv 4s '53 B	20½	19½	20½
1 Erie & Jer 6s'55	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Fed Lt&T 5s '42st	100	100	100
172 Fla E Cst 5s'74	9½	9	9½
3 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
5 Gen Cable 5½s'47	104½	104	104
2 Gen Mot Accpt 3s	46105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼s'51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
24 Gen Rlt Cast 5½s'49	86	84½	86
9 Goodrich 4¼s 56	99¼	99¼	99¼
18 Goodrich 6s 45	100	99¾	99¾
7 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	102⅞	102¾	102¾
4 Gt Nor 5s 73	87	86⅞	87
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	82	80⅝	82
32 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82½	81½	82½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	94⅜	94½	94½
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	85	84½	85
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73	73	73
5 Gulf St Util 4½s 61	92	92	92
3 Gulf St Util 4s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
23 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	68	67⅜	68
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33½	33¼	33⅓
16 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	50¼	49¾	50
9 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝
2 Ill Cent 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	50½	50½	50½
53 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	49¼	48¾	49
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	54⅜	54	54
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	50	50	50
7 Ill Steel 4½s 40	105½	104½	105½
4 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
6 Interb R Tr 7s 32	55¾	55½	53¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Interb2R Tr 6s 32	33	33	33
3 Interb2RTr rfg 5s66	59	58½	58¾
8 Interlake Iron 4s 47	91½	92	91
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4½	4½	4½
1 Int Hydro El 6s 44	79	79	79
1 Int Paper 6s 55	90	90	90
12 Int Paper 5s 47	95½	95¼	95¼
18 Int Rys C A 5½s '47	55½	54½	55½
11 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Int T&T 4½s '52	68⅞	68½	68½
20 Int T&T 5s '55	72⅜	71½	71½
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	32	32	32
7 KSFtS & Mem 4s '36 ct	28¼	28¼	28½
1 K S South 5s '50	69	69	69
11 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
3 Leh & N Y 4s '45	39	38¾	39
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	66	66	66
2 Leh Val N Y 4½s'40	47¼	47¼	47¾
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	28½	28¼	28½
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	25	24¼	24¼
22 Leh Val 4s 2003	23½	22¼	22½
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	22⅜	22	22⅜
5 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
6 Loews 3½s '46	102	102	102
3 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	104½	104½	104½
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97	97	97
14 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81	81	81
3 L & N 3s '80 St L	80½	80½	80½
2 Manati Sug 4s'57	33½	33	33
6 Manhat Ry 4s'90	30½	30½	30½
10 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¾	103⅜	103¾
6 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104⅜	103¾	104⅜
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	7½	7½	7½
11 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	10½	10⅜	10½
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	10½	10⅜	10½
12 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	43⅞	43¼	43¼
14 M-K-Tex aj 5s'87	18½	18¼	18½
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	56	55½	56
50 Mo Pac 5½s'49	4½	4	4
2 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	19¾	19¾	19¾
60 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	20½	20¾	20
6 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	19¾	19½	19½
3 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
73 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	20	19¾	19¾
10 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	6	6	6
30 Mob & Oh 5s'38	34½	34	34
88 Mob & O 4½s'77	30¼	28½	29⅝
7 MonWPaPub Sv 6s'65	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
13 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99	99	99
4 Montreal Tr 5s'41	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	55½	55	55
3 Mount St T&T 3¼'68	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 NashCha&StL 4s'78	67½	67½	67½
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s'56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	35	35	35
5 NO Tex&M 4½s56	34	33¼	33½
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¾	63¼	63¼
30 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57¾	58
6 NYC cn 4s '98	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1 NYC 4s '46	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
10 NYC 3¼s '52	66½	65¾	66½
65 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58	57½	57⅝
5 NYS & HR 4s '42	80½	80½	80½
52 NY Chi & StL 4s '38	99½	97½	98
24 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	56	55¼	56¼
87 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	49½	48⅝	48⅝
8 NY Chi StL 4s '46	73	72	72
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	102⅜	102⅝	102⅝
4 NY Dock 5s '47	52¾	52¼	52¾
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107	106¾	107
7 NY Edis 4½s '66	108½	107⅞	107⅞
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116	116	116
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16½	16	16
15 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	23	22¼	23
30 NYNH&H 4½s '67	15½	15½	15½
1 NYNH&H 4s '53	14½	14½	14½
20 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9¼	9	9¼
1 NY O & W gen4s'55	6	6	6
1 NY & R Gas 6s'51A	97½	97	97
6 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	13	12⅝	13
19 NY Tel 4½s '39	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	47	47	47
5 NL&O 7½s '55 A	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	95¼	95	95¼
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	17½	17½	17½
8 Norf Sou 5s '61A	18¼	17¾	18¼
11 Norf & W 4s '96	118¼	117½	117½
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	105¾	105	105
27 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	104¾	104	104
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	70¼	70	70¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50½	50½	50½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
27 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105½	105	105¼
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	103⅜	103¼	103¼
13 Otis Steel 4½s '62	73	73	73
5 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	56¾	56¾	56¾
8 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	104	104	104¼
2 Pac G&E 3¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
2 Para Pict 3¼s '47	86½	86½	86⅝
9 Pen Co 4s '63	95	95	95
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	91	91	91
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	95	95	95
56 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	104	103⅞	103⅞
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104	104
6 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	116¼	116¼	116½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95¾	95⅜	95⅜
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84	83¾	83¾
16 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	93	92⅞	93
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	110¼	110¼	110¼
18 Pen RR 3¼s '70	87½	87	87
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	81	80¾	80¾
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
3 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6	6	6
4 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64	63½	63½
5 PhilBal&W 4½s81D	105	104¾	105
3 Phila Co 5s '67	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
3 Ph Read C&I 5½s'73	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
4 Philippine Ry 4s '37	17¼	16¾	17¼
13 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110½	110	110
1 PCC&SL 5s '70A	101⅛	101	101⅛
5 PCC&St. L 4½s '77	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2 PCC&S L 4½s '42B	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 PCC St L 4½s '63I	111	111	111
3 PCC&SL 3½s '49	105	105	105
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s '52	91½	91½	91½
5 Porti Gen El 5s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	62⅜	62¼	62¼
1 Porti Ri AlaCb 6s'42 st	45	45	45
1 Porti Ri AlaCb 6s '42 st	45	45	45
1 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	98	97	97
10 Radio Kei Orp 6s '41	99½	98½	98½
5 Ready 4½s '97A	77½	77¼	77½
11 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	57½	56½	57½
8 Rem Rand24½s'56	103	102⅝	102⅝
6 Repub Steel 5½s '54	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
8 Repub Steel 4½s '61	91½	91	91
2 Repub Steel 4½s '56	92¼	92	92¼
1 Roch G&E 5s '62E	110	110	110
1 RI Ark&La 4½s'34	11½	11½	11½
16 Saguenay Pow4¼s'66	104½	104⅜	104½
38 StLIM&SAs R&G '33	57	56⅞	57
9 St L S F 5s '50 B	13	12	13
7 St L S F 4½s '78	12	11¾	12
3 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
17 St L S F 4s '50 A	13	13	13
12 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10½	10½	10½
6 St L SW rfg 5s '90	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	35	35	35
4 SA&A Pass 4s '43	61⅜	60½	61⅜
8 Shulco 6½s '46A st	16	15⅞	16
50 Sinclair Oil 5½s '37	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st	17	17	17
26 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7½	7⅜	7½
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ctf	6½	6½	6½
8 Sea-AllFla 6s '38A ct	4½	4⅜	4½
28 Shell Un 3½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Simmons 4s '52	99½	99	99½
11 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104¼	104	104¼
22 SoconyVac Oil3½s'53	105⅝	105½	105½
2 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 So Col Pow 6s'47	100¼	100	100¼
12 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	93¼	93¼	93½
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	55⅝	55	55⅝
77 Sou Pac 4½s'81	55½	54¼	55½
56 So Pac 4½s'69	55½	54⅞	55½
25 So Pac rfg 4s'55	70¼	70	70
10 So Pac clt 4s'49	56	55¼	56
5 So Pac 3¾s'46	65	65	65
24 So Jac 4½s Ore '7 7	59¼	58½	58½
13 So Pac Ter 4½s'50	89	89	89
11 South Ry 6½s'56	72	71¼	72
11 South Ry gen 6s'56	69¾	69¼	69½
19 South Ry cn 5s'94	79¼	78⅞	78⅞
120 South Ry gen 4s'56	55⅜	54⅝	55⅜
8 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 S W Gas&El 4½s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	104	103⅞	104
23 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4 Studebaker 6s cv '45	85	84	84¼
12 Ten El Pw 6s'47 A	96½	96⅜	96½
6 T RR A St L 4s'53	103	103	103
20 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106	105¾	106
16 Third Ave aj 5s'60	73½	71¾	71½
1 Third Ave 4s'60	41	41	41
48 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 Un Pac 3½s'71	94¾	94½	94½
2 Unit Bis Am 5s'50	97¾	97¾	107¾
4 Unit Drug 5s'53	75½	75½	75½
1 UnNJRR&Can 4s'44	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
16 US Steel 3¼s'48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 U Stockyds 4½s'51 ww	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Utah L&ETrac 5s'44	93¼	93¼	92¼
3 Utah P&L 5s'44	93½	93½	93½
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Old Age Insurance Checks Increase Daily in Number

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John J. Corson, 3d
Virginia man, just appointed director of Social Security Board Old Age Insurance Bureau.

WASHINGTON (AP)—John J. Corson who is responsible for the 41,000,000 old age insurance policies of American workers commented Oct. 15 on the current political rush of old age pension plans.

Mr. Corson, as director of the old age insurance section of the Social Security Board, pays out more than 600 old age benefit checks a day to workers who have reached 65 or to the families of men who passed on in harness. The checks have not been large; but they are getting bigger every day as employers and employees, through taxes, are building up the fund on which an aging worker can draw.

At present, payments are made in a lump sum—3½ per cent of the wages a man has received since Dec. 31, 1936. After Jan. 1, 1942, monthly checks will go to insured workers who have reached 65.

To handle the tremendous task of keeping tab on the jobs of 41,000,000 insured workers, Mr. Corson has a staff of 6,464 employees. About 4,000 of them work in a one-time liquor warehouse in Baltimore, where an acre of files are available to citizens who want to check up on their own accounts. Field offices in major cities aid aging citizens in filing their claims.

Mr. Corson directs his army of workers from the top floor of a converted apartment house down near the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. His large, many-windowed office used to be the owner's living room.

Mr. Corson has been a university professor and a newspaper reporter, but now, his main interest is making his segment of the "new deal" work effectively.

"It's primarily a simple job—but a volume job," he explained. "We've got a big human problem inside the division. It's a problem of building the esprit de corps, the morale, of a large personnel—and doing it as economically as possible.

"I think we've got the thing in fine shape now. The cost of administering the insurance is running less than 5 per cent of the premium income (the total tax collections). It would be unfair to compare that with private insurance companies, because the bulk of their cost is selling, but I think it is a good record."

The time it takes to pay a claim has been cut one third in the past six months, he said, and about 60 per cent of the claims now are paid within 15 days of the time they are filed in field offices.

Taft Challenges New Deal's Claim To Sole Labor Aid

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 28 (AP)—Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio, and his Republican opponent, Robert A. Taft, carried into this stronghold of unionism last night their series of campaign debates, arguing on the New Deal's contributions to the welfare of labor.

"Never until the administration of President Roosevelt," asserted Senator Bulkley, a stanch New Deal supporter, "was the right that labor had battled for all the years, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, made the law of the land.

"Never was there such governmental aid given to the laboring class which lifted them to a plane where they approached an equality with the few of the nation who controlled industry and thereby dictated the manner of life our people should lead."

Mr. Taft, son of the Late President and Chief Justice, denied that the New Deal alone was concerned with the welfare of labor, asserting the traditional position of Republicans had been to protect the American working man through the tariff and bars against excessive immigration.

"Of course, the workingman is not solely concerned with labor legislation," continued the Cincinnati Republican. "It is more important to him than it is to the business man that the Government pursue a sound fiscal policy and such encouragement of private industry as will create employment and liberal wages. . . .

"I am in favor of such legislation as will really benefit the condition of labor, but I am opposed to general regulation of all wages. . . .

"In spite of the New Deal's theoretical concern for the low income groups and the laboring man, there are more people today who have just enough to live on than there were five years ago, and in some respects the workman is much worse off because taxes have steadily increased."

Twenty policemen were detailed to duty at the debate to forestall such disturbances as marred the candidates' previous platform appearances.

The cheering, foot-stamping audience from factories and farms freely mingled boos and cheers, however. Frequent shouts of "that isn't true," and "you can't put that over," interrupted Senator Bulkley's final rebuttal.

Attorney Robert Dunn, Chairman of the meeting, finally pleaded with the audience to permit Senator Bulkley to finish. His assertion that he had the indorsement of every railroad brotherhood brought the loudest demonstration of booing. He was challenged from the floor also when he said farmers' cash income showed increases during each of the five years of President Roosevelt's Administration.

"What about the banks?" someone shouted from the audience.

"No banks are failing now," Senator Bulkley replied," but they were failing by the thousands before President Roosevelt took office."

Mr. Taft and Senator Bulkley move to Cleveland Saturday to conclude their debate series.

Better Communications Aid New Nationalism in Mexico

"Mexico for the Mexicans"
Eighth of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Two important trends have characterized Mexican affairs in the past six months. They are antagonism to foreign capital and the development of a spirit of nationalism. Of the two, the latter is the more remarkable.

Although the foreigner has long accepted Mexico as a nation, the Mexican will tell you that his country has never yet achieved this unity. Two major, factors are responsible for this. The first is the division of the population into three distinct classes—peasant, middle class and aristocrat, each of which has been antagonistic to the other two. The second is the isolation of the country by geographical barriers and a lack of communications to span them.

A vigorous attempt has been made in recent years to break down class barriers and build up communication systems. During President Cardenas' regime, the former has been accomplished by land division and the latter by a vast public works system which includes the building of highways and railroads and the improvement of ports. Although in recent months the public works projects have been restricted, due to a scarcity of funds, a comprehensive plan of communications has been laid out and much work done on it.

New Highways Constructed

Ten years ago Mexico City, the capital, was almost completely isolated from the rest of the nation except by rail. Since that time the highways to Laredo, Monterrey, Puebia, Acapulco, and Morelia have been completed. All-weather roads to Tampico and Vera Cruz are not yet finished and the routes to link Guadalajara and Oaxaca City with the capital are under construction. In other words, it is only in the past decade that the linking of the capital with the rest of the nation by motor traffic has been started.

During this time airlines have also been established and the use of the radio increased rapidly. These two are still the sole means for reaching a large portion of the population and remote southern and northern regions. Still there remain districts into which neither railroad, motor, airplane, nor radio has penetrated and in which the Indians do not even understand Spanish, although it has been the official language of the country for more than four centuries.

Given this lack of communication and a large peasant population, it has followed that there has been a vast proportion of the people who were oblivious of the existence or workings of their Government. Such indifference and ignorance has led to irresponsibility on the part of politicians who had few interested voters to answer to and are accordingly unrestrained by local cesure.

Propaganda Department

One of the most significant creations of the Cardenas Government has been the establishment of the Autonomous Department of Publicity and Propaganda, popularly known as "The APP." Its chief is Señor Agustin Arroyo Ch, a former Governor of Guanajuato, who is aggressive, imaginative, and in constant communication with the President.

The DAPP includes divisions of press, radio, and motion pictures, all of which are utilized to the fullest extent to arouse and mold public opinion into harmony with the Government. Its efficacy has best been demonstrated on the oil controversy which it has played to the hilt in order to cause antagonism to the companies and gain support for the Government. Repeated speeches have been made over the radio and a motion picture produced to stamp the public mind with the transgressions of the "foreign imperialists" and the necessity for the Government's act.

Through such methods and repeated mass meetings of labor and government organizations where highly patriotic speeches are made, a sense of nationalism is being pounded into the people who previously were unaware of any problems greater than their personal ones. In recent months this patriotism is being increased by the pressure exerted from outside upon Mexico and the sense of a common menace and martyrdom.

"If the United States foes further in its measures against us, it is going to weld us into a nation," one Mexican said to me. "We have never been one yet, but pressure can make us into one."

The New Patriotism

Whether this sense of patriotism, so newly awakened, can be sustained when it meets its first test is a question which only time can answer. Certain it is that the Government, through the DAPP, will continue to foment it as one of the Administration's most valuable weapons.

That patriotic zeal may be needed in large quantities within the next few months is apparent from a survey of the restless situation now prevailing. For Mexico is staggering from the swift blows delivered her since the oil expropriation and only a great effort will enable her to regain her political, economic, and social equilibrium.

Although President Cardenas, by a few stern words and shrewd political trading was able to force the Army and Labor blocs in the Chamber of Deputies to reconcile their differences and fall into line, this did not eliminate a basic political agitation current for the past three months. It is the first time that here has been political dissension during President Cardenas' regime, and it is interpreted as a reflection of unrest which even his strong hand cannot entirely control.

For the first time in many years an opposition party has arisen to combat the Administration's Party of the Mexican Revolution (PRM). It is the Constitutional Democratic Front, led by the Deputies Gen. Ramon F. Iturbe and Col. Bolivar Sierra. For daring to oppose the policies of the PRM, they were expelled from the party "for lack of discipline and treason to the Party," but have continued undaunted to further their cause.

"Old Revolutionaries"

Both men are known as "Old Revolutionaries," this term implying men who fought in earlier revolutions against social injustice. They claim that they are "Grouped about a program, not a man. It is based on the Constitutional principles for which the Revolution was fought, and is against the two fanaticisms of communism and fascism, both of which lead ultimately to personal dictatorship."

At a recent meeting reported to be attended by 500 sympathizers the leaders asserted that "There is an infinity of conscientious and patriotic Mexicans in whose hands is the salvation of the Revolutionary program." They announced that their movement would be converted into a national institution with town, city and state organizations but predicted that such organization would be difficult "due to powerful opponents."

Just how far this frankly conservative group may progress is questionable but the very fact that it has had sufficient strength to organize has a special significance at this time. If it can continue to exist it may serve as a cloak behind which a powerful opposition can organize and hide until such time as it feels it safe to come into the open.

Betty Kirk

Strike in Mexico Hits U. S. Plant

By the Associated Press

Monterrey, Mexico, Oct. 28
Twenty-two hundred workers of the American Smelting and Refining Company went on strike Thursday and appealed to the Federal Board of Conciliation at Mexico City to adjudicate demands for increased wages and other benefits.

Big Oil Contract With Italian Firm Signed by Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 28 (AP)—The Mexican Government yesterday announced it had contracted to sell "several million dollars" worth of oil to an Italian firm. In addition the Government asserted representatives had been named to push oil sales in the United States and Brazil.

Contracts for oil sales have been signed with Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli of Rome, the Government said.

Other agreements were negotiated with the Government of Costa Rica, which already has received the "first 500 tons of asphalt," with a Brazilian firm and with Roy Fisher, who announced in Detroit recently that he had arranged to sell Mexican petroleum and oil products in the United States.

Difficulties Encountered

Since expropriation of 17 American and British oil companies' properties, Mexico has encountered extreme difficulties in developing trade in oil with foreign countries because virtually all oil tankers are controlled by oil companies which refused to transport the output of the expropriated wells.

Asked if tankers were available for shipping to Italy, a Government official declared the Italian firm "is an oil firm. It is reasonable to assume they have tankers or can get them."

Details of the Italian deal were not disclosed.

In recent months Mexico has sold a small quantity of oil to Japan in a trade for Japanes beans and a deal was reported whereby a New York oil man, W. R. Davis, took 10,000,000 barrels for sale in the United States and Europe partly for cash and partly for German credits.

Asphalt Sales

Concerning the asphalt sale to Costa Rica the Government announcement declared:

"We are especially interested in favoring our sister republics with prices that will break the heartless monopoly they have been suffering up to now.

"That is the reason for the success we have attained in the penetration of foreign markets."

Concerning the arrangement with Mr. Fisher the Government said he would represent the Government's petroleum agency—Distribuidora de Petroleos Mexicanos—"for operations in the United States market."

The statement said there was an "understanding that Mr. Fisher's operations will be carried out according to prices and conditions established by Distribuidora."

Of the deal with Italy the Government said it proved "that Mexican petroleum is regaining world markets with great success" and termed it "the first important operation leading to large sales in that country and its colonies."

New Exclusion Policy In Philippines Forecast

MANILA, Oct. 28 (AP)—An effort to bar Philippine-born Chinese from Filipino naturalization was launched by the Commonwealth Department of Justice in court here today indicating the Government is attempting to establish a new exclusion policy.

Some observers expressed the opinion that the Court's decision would affect the citizenship rights of an estimated 100,000 Chinese and 20,000 Japanese.

Government counsel opposing the citizenship applications of two Philippine-born Chinese, cited the 1899 Treaty of Paris naming those eligible to citizenship under United States laws. This did not name Chinese-born in the Philippines. Government counsel further contended the United States exclusion laws apply in the Philippines.

Cleveland, Yankees in West, Upholds Pioneer Tradition

By Dorothea D. Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A Connecticut Yankee in the Middle West—that's Cleveland today, as it was 142 years ago when Moses Cleaveland left the Nutmeg State to lay out a provincial capital on a plateau above Lake Erie in a territory that was then the backyard of the small seaboard Commonwealth.

Although it has grown up to be the sixth City in the United States in population and the fifth in manufactures, and although it is typically Midwest in its push and vigor and in the cosmopolitan character of its population, Cleveland keeps its New England traditions. It still has something of the self-reliance and democratic feeling of the little seaboard towns, the friendliness and the interest in its own historic past. In Cleveland, much more than in Chicago, or Minneapolis, Minn., for example, you find yourself reminded of the men who made the City, of General Cleaveland, the founder; of Tom L. Johnson, the liberal Mayor who preached the gospel of single tax and public ownership in moveable tents; and of many others who shaped the City of today in the civic laboratory of yesterday.

Appealing But Large

To the visitor who steps out of the well-planned Union Terminal into Cleveland's century-old public square, the city is appealing, in spite of its bigness. It has been struggling for months with a relief problem not altogether of its own making and has been very badly advertised about it. The visitor soon finds relief stories have been exaggerated, although conditions are serious enough, and he finds also that the causes of the trouble have been much misunderstood.

On the other hand, a stranger could not but be impressed, on arriving late this summer, with the energy of its business people, its city officials, its civic leaders, who are striving with rolled up sleeves to solve the problems, to improve business and so make more jobs, to provide better public and private housing, to increase educational opportunities, and to beautify the city.

Just as one can read the character of people in their faces, so one can get hints of the individuality of cities in their outward aspects. Visitors to Cleveland notice such things as these: massive downtown buildings, but few skyscrapers; an abundance of tree-shaded homes, and new public housing projects set down in slums; long viaduct bridges that swing traffic high over the industrial valleys; a number of new roller skating rinks but few night clubs; used car lots with the legend, "We finance WPA workers"; broad streets and a peculiar left-turn rule for automobiles unlike that of any other large city; a newly-made lake front stretched out beyond the factories and industries that formerly claimed the shore; and the nicest public square you can imagine.

Civic Planning

Cleveland began its planning activities far ahead of most cities, and this accounts for much of its present appearance. Take its famous Mall, for example, around which are grouped most of its public buildings. It is said to be the first civic center in the United States. Outlines for this civic plaza were drafted in the first flush of the nation's planning movement, just after the Chicago World's Fair of '93, and Daniel Burnham, the Chicago planner, was called in to advise the City.

The Mall isn't finished yet, in spite of the early start the City got on this development; trees have only recently been planted and sidewalks are not yet laid. But step by step for nearly 40 years the goal set forth in the plan has been approached, until now it is almost within reach.

Now 98 acres of land in this downtown area between Lake Erie and the Public Square are publicly owned either for park or buildings, which include not only those mentioned but a Stadium, an "aqua-stage" and the Horticultural Gardens. So today the Mall stands as a symbol of the City's long and patient efforts to bring its ambitious plans to realization.

But are smokestacks typical here? Clevelanders answer this question with a turn to the map. Draw a line from the range country of the Upper Peninsula, where iron is mined, to Pittsburgh, where much steel is made. The point where a boat from the North and a train from Pittsburgh would meet is Cleveland, they say.

Lake Steamers Dock

Whatever the reason, lake steamers began to dock at its harbor as early as 1818, and along about the middle of the last century railroads laid ties on rights-of-way. Factories surround the downtown district; they detract from the City's appearance; but they make the City.

Steel mills got started—U. S. Steel, Otis, Republic. In 1861, a young man named John D. Rockefeller combined some oil refineries and started a corporation known as the Standard Oil Company. A few years later a family named White started making sewing machines, and they kept on until there was more demand for trucks than sewing machines, and they turned to making automotive products. Along with the Whites, in those early years, came a couple of young men, one named Sherwin and the other Williams, and they formed a paint company that was to keep on growing until today it is ranked as the largest in the land. And a capable New Englander, named Ambrose Swazey, started making astronomical instruments, and his industry, too, survives.

Diversified Products

Thus a diversity of manufactures was brought about which still obtains. Cleveland was never a one-industry City and its people are glad to say it isn't one today. In the last census it was shown that of the 280 industries listed for the country, Cleveland had 194.

Of course the slump in steel and automotive industries has hurt Cleveland as it has other highly-industrialized cities. Unemployment has been severe. There is no getting around this, and no attempt is made to deny it. Right now every sign of improvement in the steel business is eagerly noted.

But the City isn't downhearted. It couldn't be downhearted in baseball season, anyway, for as long as you can hear the crack of a ball on a diamond, Clevelanders are happy. It claims to be the "Sandlot Capital of the World," and it probably is. Amateur baseball is highly organized here under the Cleveland Baseball Federation, and a national organization of amateur teams got its start in this City. This summer there were over 600 teams playing, and these teams bring out about 10,000 players. This is in addition to unorganized boy nines, so the baseball-playing population is enormous.

The result is a tremendous interest in professional baseball. Newspapers take the game so seriously that they devote leading editorials to its issues, debating in their general editorial columns such matters as the pitching crisis, and the never-settled issue as to whether it is better to use the big Stadium or the old league ball park.

Politically Liberal

In spite of this temporary summer absorption in the game, Cleveland is serious. Politically, it is liberal. Mark Hanna, who was a famous standpatter, was also a Clevelander; but it is noted he could not carry his own City for candidates that he succeeded in getting elected nationally. La Follette carried Cleveland when he ran for the Presidency, I was told.

Ever searching for better government, Cleveland has had numerous changes of charter. It has operated under eight different varieties of them. One of these put city management into effect, making Cleveland the largest City ever to have adopted the plan. But it never worked as well as it should have, and Cleveland rejected it.

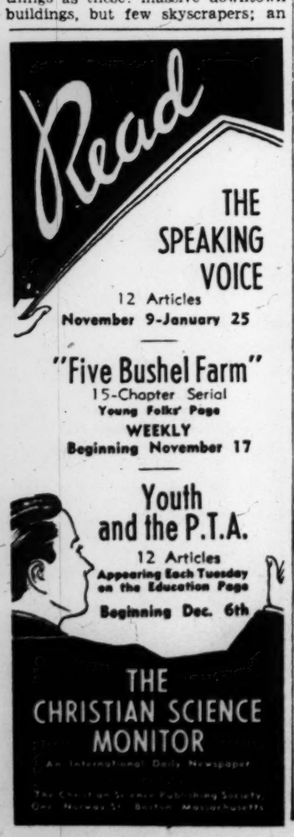
Four successive times the City elected as Mayor a man who was an ardent single taxer and advocate of municipal ownership of the street-car system. Later it elected to the same chair one of Tom L. Johnson's supporters, Newton D. Baker.

Tradition Upheld

Cleveland's present Mayor carries out the civic tradition. He still seems more like a capable, behind-the-scenes lawyer than a political figure. He talks with a slight eastern accent retained from boyhood (says "idear"); is courteous and unhurried in manner; can give a better lecture on the Brangwyn and Oakley murals in the courthouse than the professional guide can, and gets up very early Sunday morning to join a crowd on bird walks.

Yet Mayor Burton runs the City with a firm hand.

Loafers and favor seekers are few around the City Hall; veteran civil service workers comment on the change from a previous administration. The Mayor gets his share of criticism, for he works with a political faction, and he knows his politics, but Clevelanders generally speak well of the man they elected twice. They feel that under his administration headway has been made in eliminating the business and labor rackets which bogged down industry some years ago, and they approve reforms in police administration brought about recently. Of course, the unsolved relief problem still sits on the Mayor's doorstep, and on his handling of this difficult task may depend his future reputation.



Election

(Continued from Page 1)

Conservatives and National Laborites.

Six other vacancies in Parliament must be filled with the next voting scheduled at Dartford Nov. 7.

Cabinet Shift

The political atmosphere here meanwhile has been but little stirred by yesterday's announcement of the appointments of Earl Stanhope to succeed Alfred Duff Cooper at the Admiralty and Earl de la Warr to take Lord Stanhope's place on the Board of Education. These changes disappoint the widely felt hope that opportunity might have been taken of Mr. Duff Cooper's resignation to broaden the basis of government.

Dissatisfaction also is expressed at the fact that the sending of Lord Stanhope to the Admiralty means the removing of the head of one of the great spending departments from the House of Commons, which was to provide necessary money, to the House of Lords, where there is not the same check upon public extravagance.

On the other hand, it is explained that the change, while it facilitates the carrying on of current governmental work by appointing an experienced former "Admiralty "Civil Lord" to take charge of that Department, it still leaves room for that major Cabinet reconstruction which is increasingly regarded as necessary if rearmament is to be pushed to the point of catching up with the totalitarian states.

Political observers felt that the Prime Minister may have held off a major Cabinet reshuffle until the vote in Oxford by-election today showed whether any Conservatives had deserted his banner rather than approve of the Munich accord.

Durable and Stable

OSKALOOSA, Ia. (AP)—Sixty-five years ago Mrs. Mariam Story of Oskaloosa sold her grandmother's rosewood chest to a neighbor—for four dollars.

Yesterday she bought it back from a neighbor's daughter—for four dollars.

Roosevelt Medal

(Continued from Page 1)

velt had been "acutely conscious" of the independence of the three branches of the United States Government. He said that Theodore Roosevelt "recognized that the Executive Department should not interfere with the Legislative Branch," and that he had had "due reverence for the decisions of the court."

The Senator was introduced as "battle-scarred and indomitable, the vassal of no man, a public servant, serving best the interests of his State by serving first the interest of the whole country."

Mr. Moses was praised as a man who had "mated the open fields and wide sea beaches with the towers and gorges of the world's greatest metropolis, a dreamer in steel and concrete and the perennial magic of grass and shrub and tree, bringer of soft earth to restless little feet."

Exchanging compliments on the reception of the medals, Senator Glass declared that the whole country had witnessed the fine work of Mr. Moses, and the latter replied by terming his co-recipient a man unafraid to do what he thought was right, even if it placed him into an unpopular minority. Senator Glass answered that he had no desire to be in a minority, but that he'd "rather be in the minority and be right than be in the overwhelming majority and be wrong."

The anniversary celebration was held in the house at 28 East Twentieth Street, where Theodore Roosevelt was born. Now the headquarters of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, whose President is James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior under Theodore Roosevelt and himself son of a President, James A. Garfield.

The Roosevelt awards, established by the Roosevelt Memorial Association in 1923, are given annually in certain fields associated with Theodore Roosevelt's career—public and international law, industrial peace, science, American historical literature, outdoor life, national defense, international affairs, administration of public office, conservation of natural resources, advancement of social justice, expression of the pioneer virtues, leadership of youth and the development of American character.

Among those who have received the medal in the past were: Elihu Root, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Benjamin N. Cardoza, Charles E. Hughes, Charles A. Lindbergh, Herbert Hoover, Helen Keller, John J. Pershing, William Green, Henry Fairfield Osborn, and Leonard Wood.

Home Town Honors Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, publisher of the Lynchburg (Va.) News and Advance, yesterday was that city's first citizen, an honor bestowed on him in presentation of an award tendered by several Lynchburg organizations.

The "First Citizen Medal," awarded for the first time, was presented to Senator-Publisher Glass Tuesday night in a public ceremony held at Randolph-Macon Woman's College. The award was made by the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Foreman's and Exchange Clubs.

Senator Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia, and himself a newspaper publisher, presented the award and in his address praised Senator Glass as "the first citizen of our republic" and "a shining example of that rare product of our political life—a statesman without fear and without reproach."

In a brief response, Senator Glass said:

"I'll have you believe there is no distinction that can come to me that I prize more highly than the affection and confidence of my native town of Lynchburg."

Virginia's Junior Senator, reviewing the honors bestowed on Senator Glass, observed that "among the medals awarded him, the most recent was the Roosevelt medal—Theodore, not Franklin."

Senator Byrd said the Senior Senator from Virginia in the Senate "is the most beloved Senator and the most feared Senator. This is a seeming contradiction, but is literally the truth.

"He is loved because of his human sympathy, his tolerant understanding, his loyalty and his fine character. He is feared because when aroused no man in public life in America possesses his capacity for invective and caustic sarcasm, and for oratorical ability ferociously to assail his opponents."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also, marvelous value $1 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. X-819 Chicago.

INFORMATION WANTED

ANYONE having information concerning Miss Ruth Carolyn Ellsworth, formerly of South St. Paul, Minnesota, please communicate with PAUL D. PRICE, Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS, Cattle Ranches, Desert Acreage, Farms: we invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 29 N. Stone. Phone 163, Tucson, Arizona.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGER — Sell guaranteed nationally famous hosiery, lingerie, men's shirts, sold below store prices; generous commission, protected territory. Cardinal, 320 8th Ave., New York.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 289, Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

The NewMark Company
154 Nassau St., New York City
"Headquarters for Successful Direct-Sellers"
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS
EVERWEAR guaranteed first quality ringless hosiery; PRISCILLA guaranteed lingerie, slips, panties, gowns, pajamas; "SIX-YEAR" sheets and cases; Monogrammed WOOD compacts; Monogrammed PLAYING CARDS; CHARMS hard candy specialties. Play Houses, Santa Clauses, deluxe Holiday chocolates; other items.
Old-timers know irresistible Holiday specialties make more money quickly, no matter what other Christmas lines they sell. Start now. Big commissions daily.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 12 East 41st Street—Comfortably furnished, entire third floor; unusually spacious studio living room; bedroom, bath, kitchenette. Maid service. Ideal for business couple who appreciate quiet and convenience. Monitor advertised restaurant in building. $150.00 per month. This apartment is unusually attractive.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

N. Y. C., 433 West 21st St.—Four rooms, quiet, attractive, cross ventilation, wood-burning fireplace; 9th floor; view of city.

WEST FOREST HILLS, N. Y.
NEW WAVERLY APTS.
63-50 Wetherole St.
1½, 2½, 3, 3½ Rooms
From $43 to $67.50
Available in this unusually well maintained building; spacious foyers; the utmost in modern comfort; 1938 improvements; select tenants; 15 min. from Manhattan via 8th Ave. to 63rd Drive. Descriptive booklet on request. Owner management. Premises, Hav. 9-8252 or Susq. 7-7663.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C. (East 87th St.)—Will share new three room apartment with young business woman; reasonable. AT. 9-0803 before 10 a. m.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver Call ASP 3313

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

RESTFUL home, improvements, excellent food; ideal weekly, monthly or year guests; reasonable; booklets. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., KEN. 0648. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

IRISH SETTER puppies, 5 months, registered AKC; reasonable. KITCHING, 2,709 East 28th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Sheepshead Bay).

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing. Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971.

HELP WANTED—MEN

APPLICATIONS invited from Christian Science nurses and orderlies for service in a well established institution. Write Box X-88, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest Home for rest and study. Care if needed. Booklets.
AMBER C. DOW, 473 Waltham St.
Tel. W. N. 3384 West Newton, Mass.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SHARON, MASS.—To settle estate; attractive 7-room country home; steam heat; 2-car garage; 2 acres; can be divided. Phone Sharon 687 or write Box 505, Sharon, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—¾-size 'cello in excellent condition. Mrs. Carl M. Safford, 243 Ash St., Waltham, Mass. Tel. 0321-R.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33rd, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

Apple Hill Inn BANTAM LAKE P. O. Lakeside, Conn.
Delightful vacation place in the Litchfield Hills; unusual game room, tennis, lake sports; special rates after Labor Day; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs.

HINGHAM, MASS.—Pleasant winter home offers single or connecting rooms, unfurnished if desired; beautiful location; express train service; community kitchen or nice meals; desirable for rest; week-end rates. Hing. 0731-W.

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON, MASS.—For Sale
INEXPENSIVE HOMES
MODERN and REPOSSESSED
You are invited to inquire of the ARLINGTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, 626 Massachusetts Ave.; tel. ARL. 0011; Arl. 1374 evenings and Sundays.

FOR SALE—Business property on Main St., Waltham, near Banks Square; 12,446 sq. ft., 75 ft. front. Call Wal. (Mass.) 3827, or see John L. Worley, 58 Tomlin St.

INSPIRED FOR GENTRY

LEXINGTON ESTATE of small acreage, accessibly located, yet surrounded by country vistas with adjacent properties subordinated. Colonial in architecture, modern in detail, with every facility for leisurely living. A real home created by a master, the very essence of loveliness, with everything for the accommodation of a family of moderate proportion. A depression-built residence at considerably less than cost of reproduction now available because of family changes. Most worthy of inspection! Call LEXington 1008 (Mass.) for appointment.

Netherlands-Belgian Link

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Recent inauguration of a new direct fast train connection between Eindhoven, prominent industrial center in the Netherlands province of Noord-Brabant, and Brussels is seen as another step forward in the cordial relationship between the two countries.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
STATE ELECTION

City Clerk's office, Oct. 27, 1938.

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of this city, qualified to vote for State officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners, on

Tuesday, the Eighth Day of November, 1938

and all such citizens will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Secretary, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney General, Representative in Congress, Councillors, Senator in the General Court, Representatives in the General Court, District Attorney, Sheriff; also to give in their votes "yes" or "no" on the following questions:

QUESTION NO. 1

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution

Shall an amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Court and for a biennial budget which is further described as follows:

This amendment annuls all existing provisions of the Constitution and its prior amendments which require annual sessions of the General Court, commonly known as the Legislature and provide for biennial sessions in their place. It also provides that the budget of all proposed expenditures of the Commonwealth shall be so prepared as to cover two fiscal years instead of only one as at present required,—which proposed amendment was approved by the General Court and in a joint session of the two branches held May 27, 1936, received 141 votes in the affirmative and 117 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 19, 1937, received 158 votes in the affirmative and 112 in the negative, be approved?

YES
NO

Question No. 2

Law Proposed by Initiative Petition

Shall the proposed measure which provides that in any city or town which accepts its terms the licensing authorities shall establish free public taxicab stands for the use of all taxicabs and motor vehicles for hire whose owners are licensed within such city or town, and shall abolish all other forms of taxicab stands on any public highway within such city or town,—which was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 96 in the affirmative and 109 in the negative and in the Senate by a vote of 4 in the affirmative and 35 in the negative,—be approved?

YES
NO

QUESTION NO. 3

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of the following questions:

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city (or town) of wine and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "Yes" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on question one, "Yes" on question two and "No" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on questions one and two and "Yes" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on question one and "Yes" on questions two and three.

(e) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on all three questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whiskey, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)?

YES
NO

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?

YES
NO

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages so called, not to be drunk on the premises?

YES
NO

QUESTION NO. 4

1. Shall the parimutuel system of betting on licensed horse races be permitted in this county?

YES
NO

2. Shall the parimutuel system of betting on licensed dog races be permitted in this county?

YES
NO

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
In the First to the Twenty-Second Suffolk Representative Districts, Inclusive.

"Shall the Representative to the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of legislation barring from employment, in the public service married women whose husbands are employed?"

YES
NO

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
In the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Suffolk Representative Districts.

"Shall the Representatives from this district be instructed to vote for legislation prohibiting cities and towns from contributing taxpayers' money toward the construction and maintenance of government subsidized, tax free, apartment houses or local boards of housing authorities?"

YES
NO

The polls at said meetings will be opened at 8 o'clock A. M. and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.

Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD. — Furnished room with board, also bright unfurnished housekeeping room, board optional; gentleman preferred. 2427 W. North Ave.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 17-21 Winchester St.—Rooms, some with private bath; home cooking; conveyance to services. Lon. 9034.

N. Y. C.—Sunny rooms with board; private family; elevator; modern apartment; near subway. MRS. STEWART, 601 W. 115th St. (Apt. 116).

WALTHAM, Mass.—Rooms and board, elderly people and others; reasonable rates. Mrs. Gladys Ross, 222 Bacon St. Tel. 0645.

WESTWOOD, Mass.—Country board, beautifully situated, private home, quiet surroundings, 12 mi. from Boston; ideal home, garage. Ded. 1126.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

PIANOS FOR SALE

IVERS & POND. Small grand; late model; mahogany case; left here to be sold. Baldwin Pianos. 150 Boylston Street, Boston. **$315**

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship Hat Cleaning

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CREDIT and office manager, 15 years diversified manufacturing experience checking retailers and jobbers; proven ability, conscientious. Write Box C-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED colored man wishes position, cook, butler, general houseworker; private family. ED. 4-7469 (N. Y. C.). Best references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration, highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPABLE young German-American woman offers services as housekeeper-cook to a few adults; preferably Christian Scientists; city only. Write Box H-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER—chambermaid-maid; American; drives, types; excellent references. Write Box W-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE woman would like work by the day, laundry or cleaning; experienced; references. Watertown, Mass. Middlesex 4666-W.

STENOGRAPHER—Fine education, long experience general office work; exceptional type. MISS LLOYD, 225 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

TUTORING — Experienced young woman qualified to tutor or teach French, Latin, English; Saratoga 4835, F-2, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

STUDIOS TO LET

BOSTON—Part time available in beautiful music studio to responsible teacher; call Mon., Tues., Wed., 10-1:00. Ken. 7728.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, Oct. 30th, 8:30 p. m. ROBERT MALONE, 1105 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED, CHORAL SOCIETY.

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Teacher of piano, Leschitizky method, beginners and advanced pupils. Mrs. Marjorie L. Henry, 69 Waverley Ave., MID. 4959-R.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3205.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939, screens repaired; Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1400, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
SOCONY
Storage—Service
743 MASS. AVENUE
TEL. ARL. 3220

For Fall and Winter Decorations
House Plants, Ferns, Ivy and Cacti
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arlington 3090
242 High St., Medford Mys. 9600

Up-to-Date Tailors and Furriers
D. LEVIN
713 Mass. Ave.
Opp. Town Hall
Arl 1796

Seasonal Suggestions
Weather Strip—Oil Heaters
Window Ventilators—Furnace Pipe
Thermometers, etc.
R. N. Shattuck & Co.
444 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

MARY T. BUNKER
DRY GOODS
• Gordon Hosiery in all the new Fall shades. B • 3-Thread, 4-Thread and 7-Thread. 79c
619 MASS. AVE. ARL. 3922

BELMONT

Color from the world's greatest laboratory
NU-ENAMEL
MODERN FINISH
P. R. WINTERS CO.
HARDWARE
81 TRAPELO ROAD BEL 1510

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOISELESS
Portable Typewriters
Only $1.00 per week
Liberal allowance on old machine. All makes, standard and portable, sold, rented, repaired.
ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP.
80 Boylston St. Han. 3121

PACKING MOVING
D. W. DUNN CO.
STORING SHIPPING
LOCAL and DISTANCE MOVING
48 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
Gifts for all occasions. Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired. Cash for your Old Gold and Diamonds. Beads restrung, 35c and up.
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STORING
STEVENS SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVENS
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbot 2400

BRAINTREE

Free Delivery to All Parts of
BRAINTREE
FOY'S MARKETS
INCORPORATED
1127 Hancock St. 39 Franklin St.
QUINCY
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
OCTOBER COAT WEEK
FOR GREATER VALUES
40th Anniversary Sale
Free Gifts with purchases $15.00 and over
Great Values! Big Savings!
ATHERTON'S
Home of Quality Tested Furniture
41 Center Street, Brockton

The Harper Method Shop
Clara D. Chisholm
All branches of Beauty Culture
Eugene Method Permanent Waving
Tel. 6220 231 Main St., Barrister's Hall

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Authorized Ford Dealers
389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES'
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking
For Sale Here
Telephone 671
38 West Elm St.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BANCROFT
CLEANERS • TAILORS • FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skillful attention.
Call ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant 374 Boylston St.

Oldsmobile — Cadillac
Sales and Service
S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
639 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car

New Fall Millinery
Smart, hand-tailored models, also a new and complete line of BAGS, GLOVES, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
RENEE'S
1374 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
Open Evenings Until 8 P. M.

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.
Flowers for every occasion
Telegraphed Anywhere
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
103 WASHINGTON STREET
Frederick C. Carreiro Telephone
Francis G. Carreiro Bea. 6000

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
Bea. 2092
Handbags and Hosiery at Newton
133 Centre St. New. No. 4914-M

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M
9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DERBY JEWELER
WATCHES
• Hamilton—Waltham
• Bulova—Elgin
• Wittnauer All-Proof
JOHN H. DERBY, Jeweler
Estab. 1907
Harvard Square, Cambridge
Davis Square, Somerville
Repair and Delivery Service
Tro. 9367 Som. 1008

Cammarata Valet
Shoe Rebuilders—Tailors—
Cleansers—Hat Renovators
Work Done While You Wait
Call and Delivery Service
ELIOT 8899
25A Brattle St., Brattle Sq., Cambridge

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

CAMBRIDGE *(Continued)*

Men's Shirts
Arrow Shirts, $2 to $5
Coop Broadcloth, $1.50 and $1.85
Coop Oxford, $1.85 and $2.50
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Now Showing Christmas Cards
Buy Early!
844 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

KIR. 0735
HERSUM & CO. Inc.
LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE
PIANO & FURNITURE MOVING
BOSTON, CAMBRIDGE & BELMONT
846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 Brattle St. Kir. 7515
In Season!
Ready-to-Serve
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce
Serve It Tonite!

DEDHAM

LAUNDRY SERVICE
FOR THE
WHOLE FAMILY
SAVE
TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

• ROBERT •
HAMILTON & SON
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CONVENIENT ECONOMICAL SANITARY
Where Quality Meets Value
Dedham Square Phone 0010

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey St. East Dedham

Benvie's Service Station
Super Highway
SOCONY
Tel. Ded. 1755—Dedham, Mass.

Everything in Hardware
A. T. CHASE CORP.
Where You Can Get Value and Service
Hardware—Paints
Kitchenware
572 High Street, Dedham, Mass.
Telephone 0116

WHEN THINKING OF GIFTS
THINK OF
GEISHECKER'S
586 HIGH STREET, DEDHAM, MASS.
Phone 0819

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Go Gift Gathering at
NICHOLS & FROST
INC.

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

"As You Like It"—*Shakespeare*
This is the way we bake our delicious Breads, Cakes, Cookies and Pastries. If you like something new and unusual, visit our shop.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693
"Distinctly Different"

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

ORREFORS CRYSTAL
Lovely New Vases, Perfume Bottles, Bowls, Candlesticks, etc.
$2.00 to $25.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers—350 Main St.—Stationers

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
169 South Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

Special Reductions in
PYREX OVENWARE
Savings of 30% to 50%
in the Downstairs Store
WILSON'S
GREENFIELD OWNED • DIRECTFIELD MANAGED • GREENFIELD RUN

HAVERHILL

CLAUDE S. SHANNON
FLORIST
Greenhouse, 12 Commonwealth Ave.
Tel. 2013
Flowers for Every Occasion

TELEPHONE 164
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX STREET
BRADFORD, MASS.

No Woman Is Too Stout to Be Stylish
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop
Introduces Smartest Foundations for Larger Figures
Stylish Stout, $3.50 to $10.00
by W. B.

HINGHAM

THRIFT SALE
Oct. 29 to Nov. 5
BAKER'S 5c to $1.00 STORE
Special Values in All Departments to Help the Economical Family
SAVE
NOTE ITEMS IN OUR CIRCULAR
HALLOWE'EN NOVELTIES

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

A Beautiful Selection
50
Christmas Greeting Cards
$1.00
A choice of 10 different designs or a complete selection of 50 Greeting Cards with or without your name.
Notion Department—Main Floor
STEIGER'S

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

For Narrow-Heel Feet
Wilbur Coon shoes are built with special measurements so that we can fit you perfectly at the five important fitting points . . . Length, Width, Waist, Instep, and Heel.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Since 1880
MACARTNEY'S
Good Clothes
Spread Your Payments
431—ESSEX STREET—433

Helen S. Tewksbury
DISTINCTIVE HATS
FIFTH FLOOR
Central Building

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6187 Andover 234

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

LAWRENCE *(Continued)*

60th Anniversary Sale
Quality Furniture at Lower Prices
E. C. Stiegler & Co.
170-180 Common Street

Sale!
Sheer Lovely Hand Work
HANDKERCHIEFS
29c
Reg. 35c to 59c each
CHERRY & WEBB'S

New Fall Styles in Sweaters
for Men and Boys
Largest selection in the city
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.

WEINER'S FURS
Reduced for Our 38th Anniversary
Savings Will Average 15 to 20%
276 ESSEX STREET

Fall Footwear and Hosiery
of Walk-Over Quality
for the Entire Family
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

CHOOSE NOW
From our stock of nationally advertised products for your fall and Christmas needs.
Gifts for All Occasions
FORREST E. KING
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
6 Waltham St. Call Lex. 0991-J

R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.
Boneless Sirloin Roll Roast..... 49c lb.
Selected Milk Fatted Native Fowl 33c lb.
Calif. Juice Oranges, 17c doz., 2 doz. 33c
Extra Selected Fancy Sweet Potatoes, 10 lbs. 19c
Native White Celery, lge. bch. 10c, 2 for 19c
California Orange Marmalade, 16 oz. Jar 19c
Florida Unsweetened Orange Juice, No. 1 tall tin 10c, 3 for 25c

A Complete Selection of
Christmas Cards
Gift Dressings
Personal Christmas Cards
THE BOOK SHELF
1837 Massachusetts Avenue

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
. . It Saves You More
•
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Final winding up of The Great Store-Wide
Value-Leadership Days
Seasonable Merchandise at the lowest prices of the season.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940

E. A. Wilson Co.
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Month End Sale
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Storewide Values

LYNN

Preview of Watches
Latest Models of Waltham, Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Prices Within the Reach of All
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, corner Buffum Street

Paper and ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
★
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • Boston 4956

LYNN *(Continued)*

BE PREPARED!
Order Christmas Cards NOW!
Your Choice of 10 Beautiful Folders
50 for $1.00
Or, you may select 5 each of all 10 patterns.
Your name printed on each card.
Better order them now!
Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET BREAKERS 3737
Stationery Dept.—Main Floor

Smart Examples of Loveliness in
SLEEK SUEDE GLOVES
$2.00 and $3.00
Classic slip-ons and fancy stitchings. New colors for a gay winter career.
T. W. ROGERS CO
Department Store—Union Street

MALDEN

Classes for Men and Women
Now Forming in
Public Speaking—Personality Development—Human Relations—with
JANIE GORDON WELTMAN at the North-on-Main Street (599) Malden
FEE FOR 12 WEEKS—$5.00
Personal Recitation Optional
Telephone Malden 0307

FLESHER FURNITURE CO.
240-244 Pleasant Street
Malden, Mass.
Tel. Malden 5913—5914
Headquarters for
GLENWOOD RANGES
Old Stoves Taken in Trade
Liberal Allowances—Easy Terms

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Long experience in shoe business means good fit, good material, good style.
NEWHALL'S
SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET

America's Finest Anthracite Coal
Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
INCORPORATED
158 Essex Street Tel. 0794-0795

Melrose Florist Co.
Wedding Bouquets
Sprays and Flowers for Every Occasion
245 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1628

PRIOR
"the haberdasher"
Now ready to show you a large assortment of attractive Mackinaws for the crisp Fall days at the game or in the woods.
7.50 to 13.50
Also cotton and wool plaid flannel shirts 1.00 1.50 and 2.00

ANDREWS MARKET
MEATS and GROCERIES
The Famous 57 VARIETIES
510 Main Street Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

BUY JENNEY GASOLINE AT
Highland Super-Service Station
COR. TREMONT and FRANKLIN STREETS

NEEDHAM

SIMON'S SHOE STORE
1019 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 1563-W
SERVICE STYLE SATISFACTION
SERVICEABLE Rubbers, Overshoes and Rubber Boots
SHOES for the Entire Family
Stylish Footwear

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

Headquarters for Anti-Freeze
PRESTONE
SUPER PYRO—ALCOHOL
Chapel Street Garage
Chapel Street Need. 0647

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618

Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEEDHAM *(Continued)*

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus .....$ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Come to
I. I. Kotzen Co.'s
34th Anniversary Sale
Guaranteed Savings on Quality Furniture
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-458 Main Street, Malden

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
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GRA 8570 1249 Hancock St.

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(Continued)

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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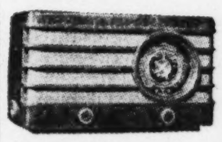
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(Continued)

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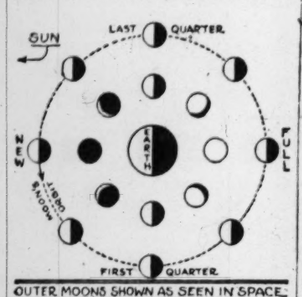
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes the Phases or Quarters of the Moon?

Mrs. N. H. of Blackwell, Okla., writes to ask if the quarters of the moon are caused by the shadow of



OUTER MOONS SHOWN AS SEEN IN SPACE. INNER MOONS AS SEEN FROM THE EARTH.

the earth, and if so, why the moon looks lop-sided when nearly full, instead of maintaining its crescent shape until it becomes completely full.

To begin with, the moon's phases are not caused by the earth's shadow. The only time the earth's shadow is seen on the moon is during a lunar eclipse.

The moon, which is approximately spherical or ball-shaped, receives practically all its light from the sun. Consequently half the moon is in sunlight and half in almost complete darkness.

The moon travels round the earth in a little over 27 days, and the earth and the moon together revolve about the sun. Depending on the moon's position in its path or orbit round the earth, we see more or less of the sunlit or illuminated portion of the moon's surface.

The new moon is seen as a thin crescent in the west, setting soon after the sun. Seven days later, we see half of the illuminated portion of the moon and the moon is said to be at "first quarter," at which time it sets six hours later than the sun.

After another seven days, we see all of the illuminated portion of the moon and the moon is said to be full, at which time it rises as the sun sets. It is during the period between the first quarter and the full moon, and between the full moon and the last quarter that it appears to be lop-sided, as shown in the illustration.

Seven days after the moon is full, it is at "last quarter," setting six hours before the sun, and we again see only half of the illuminated portion. During the following week the moon sets nearer and nearer to the time of the setting sun, until it finally passes the sun, to reappear as the new moon again, setting after the sun.

The moon may pass either to the north or the south of the sun, due to the fact that the plane in which its path lies makes a small angle with the plane of the path of the earth around the sun. The moon also may, and occasionally does, pass directly in front of the sun, in which event we have a solar eclipse.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

When The Wind Blew

A Story for Children

Minty and the children were downstairs eating porridge, and outside the wind had begun to blow. It blew the tops of the trees and sent them waving to and fro. It blew the leaves into heaps and then whirled them about. Minty said, "My, what a wind!" But the children said, "Minty, I wish we had something to do, something we've never done before."

Whrrrrr! shrieked the wind. Whrrrrr! It came against the nursery window and blew it in. Smash! Crash- But downstairs Minty and the children did not hear.

Wheeee! laughed the wind blowing into the nursery. The Rag Doll raised her arms high over her head. The wind filled her long skirts. Away she went up on the mantel shelf, Plop! The china pig rolled over, his four feet sticking in the air. Flap, flap, flap went the leaves of the calendar. The wooden duck blew onto the rug, the rug rolled him up tight and slid into the corner.

Wheeee! laughed the wind. It knocked the stool over, end on end, and the stool struck the doll house, shaking it from top to bottom. Inside the doll house the china dolls rolled out of their chairs.

Wheeee! laughed the wind. It blew into a corner, snatched up the paper dolls and sent them flying all about the room. One flew into the Rag Doll's lap, another flew up, up, up to the ceiling; a third went flying out of the door, over the stairs and straight into the room where Minty and the children sat!

"Odds diggers," cried Minty, "it's a fairy!"

"It's a paper doll," the children shouted.

Wheeee! laughed the wind.

"Something is happening upstairs," Minty cried, and rushed out of the room, the children after her. Scrambling over the stairs they reached the nursery just when the wind was laughing loudest.

"The window," Minty cried, "oh, oh!" She rushed back downstairs for boards and nails to make it fast.

The children stood and stared. Was this their nursery—This topsy-turvy place? The window curtains were streaming out like banners on a tower, the pictures were rocking to and fro like ships on a rough sea, the chairs and stool were toppled over, so was the doll house. The rocking horse was galloping so fast he might have been running a race. As for the paper dolls, they didn't stay still a minute. Hither and thither they flew like butterflies in summer.

Minty came back and nailed up the window. Tick tack, tick tack she hammered, and suddenly everything was still. The wind was gone but anyone might have known it had been there. Nothing was in its place. Everything was where you would never have expected it to be.

Minty turned to the children. Minty was laughing.

"You wanted something to do," she said, "something you had never done before." She pointed to the Rag Doll on the mantel shelf, to the doll house upside down, to the rocking horse which with all his galloping had only got as far as the fireplace. "Well," said she, "you have plenty." And wagging her finger she repeated:

"In forty-one winks
The wind in its flight
Makes mischief enough
To take hours to right."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Mephibosheth's Nurse

We are informed in II Sam. 4:4 that when the news arrived concerning the passing of Saul and Jonathan, the nurse of Mephibosheth (Jonathan's young son) "took him up, and fled," evidently in a frantic effort to save him from the fate which had overtaken his father and his grandfather. The boy at this time was only five years old and as his nurse "made haste to flee" with him, he fell from her shoulder, and "became lame." (So the historian Josephus records: "Antiquities of the Jews" VII v. 5.)

It is supposed by scholars that this incident occurred at Gibeah, which was the regular residence of Saul; and it is not to be wondered at that the nurse, learning of the advance of the Philistines, who seemed now to be sweeping all before them, made the utmost possible haste to escape with her royal charge; and there is no reason to suppose that Mephibosheth's accident was due to any undue negligence on her part.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: It took twenty thousand men working over a period of twenty years to construct the Taj Mahal in India.

Word Square: Crane, racer, acorn, nerve, erres.

Letter Changing: Stars, soars, boars, boors, moors, moons.

Daily Anecdote

Sad Case

Retained to defend a blacksmith, whose supply of iron had been attached to satisfy a creditor, Rufus Choate pictured the cruelty of the sheriff thus:

"He arrested the arm of industry as it fell toward the anvil; he put out the breath of the bellows; he extinguished the fire on his hearthstone. Like pirates in a gale at sea, this poor blacksmith's enemies swept everything by the board, leaving him, gentlemen of the jury, not so much as a horseshoe to nail over his door to keep the witches away."

The blacksmith started to cry.

A friend leaned over and asked, "Why, Tom, what is wrong with you?"

Answered the smith: "I had no idea that I had been treated so badly."

A Seasonal Face in the News

© Harris & Ewing

It was a serious night for the Druids, the night called Halloween, but for American children who preserve the folklore custom largely forgotten in the British Isles, it is a night for laughter. On the last evening in October frolic rises to a pitch unequaled at any other time of the year.

October's end for many means the last red rag whipped from the branches of elm and oak and maple, leaving their black bones stark against the moon. It means a keen blade sharpening the autumn wind, and a shrill whistle that sets the stubble on edge in the corn field.

Merry, however, are the round, crimson apples that roll in the orchard, and merry the rustle in the dry throat of the mullein stalk. Merry are the ghosts and witches and goblins that wander abroad. And they are very industrious, for at any moment the snatching of a sheet may reveal a giggling spectre in skirt and sweater, the tug at a mask may uncover a witch with freckles and a pocketful of nails and string. There is much to be done before bedtime, for these ghosts and witches and goblins cannot escape bedtime, even on Halloween.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Building construction experts here listened to a talk last night by a New York engineer on "Condensation." If they want to get the real dope on that subject they should have some copy reader address them. Ask any young reporter.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The German aviators who flew nonstop from Berlin got little attention here. We no longer get any kick out of fliers who go places on purpose.

Humorist: "Nobody will ever know the real truth about Russia," declares a novelist. This is a direct challenge to the numbers of other writers who have already revealed it.

Quotation for Today

IT IS good to battle, to suffer, to be thrown overboard and left to save ourselves. What we lose in comfort we gain in energy.—CHARLES WAGNER.

Faith

A little blind child was carried by her father into a strange house. Someone in the room stepped quietly up and took the child from its father's arms.

"You do not seem frightened," said the father. "Do you know who has you?"

"No," answered the child. "But I am not afraid, for I know that you know who has me."

Halloween Party Fun

If you wish your Halloween party to be a success, remember that the secret between a party everyone enjoys, and one at which part of the guests are bored, or unwilling to take part, is simply that of having every detail well planned, and all the materials to be used in playing the games ready to be handed out instantly.

Something doing every minute with no dragging stops between insures everyone enjoying the fun until the last minute. Waiting for materials for the next game to be found, or trusting to fortune for some game to play, means that your guests will lose interest in the party, and you will soon find them breaking up into little groups—and it is almost impossible to get them together again. As soon as all are present play.

Partners

Pass them apparently blank sheets of paper from two different receptacles, one for the men and one for the ladies. Then tell them that if their eyes are sharp enough they will find on their papers half of an appropriate Halloween quotation, and their partner for the evening will be the one who has the other half. Let them puzzle over this a few minutes, but at the first signs of restlessness inform them that if they will adjourn to the kitchen and hold it carefully over the flame of the gas stove (or over a candle) they will see what is written on them. Instruct them to return to the living room as soon as partners are found.

These quotations are written in

The Neighbor's Boy Will Help

invisible ink, made from copper chloride, which may be purchased at any drugstore. Dissolve a few of the crystals in a tablespoonful of water, and stir in a pinch of ordinary table sugar. Use a clean pen point to write them, and test them yourself before preparing the papers, to be sure that the proper amount of crystals and sugar has been used.

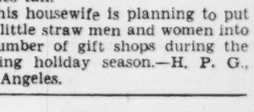
Silhouettes

The partners find in the living room on their return a dozen bags pinned onto a line extending across the room. These bags are made of thin white paper, and in them different articles may be placed, such as a whisk broom, a can opener, a vase, an egg beater, or any other article found in the home that has a distinctive outline. These bags are arranged so that a bright light shines behind them, and they are made of thin white paper.

Turn out the other lights in the room, allow the players to look at, but not touch, the bags; then, after an allotted number of minutes, turn on the lights, and let each guest write down on a pad, as many of the articles as he could guess and remember, sign his name, and hand in his paper to the Judge. The one having the greatest number of items correctly named wins the prize, which may be some simple Halloween souvenir.

The Witch Travels

All the players sit in a circle. The one beginning the game says, "I am a witch. I came from (naming a city) and I am going to (naming another city)." The point is that the witch must go to a city whose name begins with the last letter of the one given before it. The second player states, "I am a witch, and I came from (naming the last city named) and I am going to (naming city beginning with the last letter in the city from which he came)." No player may name a city already mentioned, and any player who fails to "walk" to a city within 10 seconds must leave the circle. The game may continue while they go round the circle twice; and after once being completed, any of the players who have lost their place may gain it by naming a correct city before the one in the circle whose turn it is. If this is done the one failing to mention the city first loses his place to the other.



Don't Forget to Bob for Apples

Halloween Beanbag

Make a bean bag in the shape of a pumpkin with a Jack-o-lantern face on it. Have ready a pumpkin hollowed out as if for a jack-o-lantern. Place the players one by one at a certain distance and let them try to toss the bean bag into the pumpkin. Be sure to station them far enough away so that this will be a little difficult. P. R. W.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Doll Scarecrows

A housewife is finding a ready market for her cheery little garden scarecrow-dolls, made out of wheat straw and dressed in bright-colored cellophane aprons and overalls.

A celluloid pinwheel in each doll's hand adds a touch of color and helps keep birds away from newly planted gardens. Buttons serve as eyes, red yarn sewed into the straw for nose and mouth, and a coat of shellac or varnish helps to preserve the straw bodies, which are about 18 inches tall.

This housewife is planning to put her little straw men and women into a number of gift shops during the coming holiday season.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

He Made Good

London

When Sir Samuel Hoare was speaking at the annual meeting of the Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, he told the story of a notorious pickpocket, with more than 10 convictions against him, who eventually made good.

While the man was waiting at court to be charged afresh, two police officers pointed out the stupidity of the life he was leading. Promising to help him, they waited till his sentence had been served, and then subscribed enough money to help him buy a barrow and two sacks of potatoes.

When he began business in the local market, the two officers and their friends traded with him, and got other customers. So the barrows increased, until his business was one of the best managed and most flourishing in the market.

After that, he was able to go into the furniture trade; and when he had worked hard for ten years, he retired from the business, which he handed over to his brother.

Commenting on this, Sir Samuel said, "Concentrate on employment for the discharged prisoner. You will find him worth much more than wages, for you will be giving him a new life."

In Lighter Vein

Says the Office Sage

"And say this for Europe: She sticks to her guns."

Solo

Said the pilot-instructor: "Tomorrow you will fly solo."

Said the pupil: "How low?"—Answers.

For Greater Convenience

"How are you getting on at home since your wife went away?"

"Fine. I've reached the highest point of efficiency. I can put my socks on from either end."—Pearson's Weekly and Today.

Essay on Man

Man never knows precisely what is right,
So, torn between a purpose and a doubt,
He first makes windows to let in the light
And then hangs curtains up to shut it out.

—Arthur Guiterman in the New Yorker.

Rebate

An Aberdonian was getting married. After the ceremony was over the best man inquired: "I suppose you gave the minister a fee?"

"Oh, yes," said the cautious Benedict. "I gave him sixpence."

"And what did the minister say?" asked the surprised best man.

"Nothing at all. He just looked at the bride and gave me threepence back."—Montreal Star.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

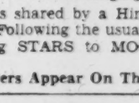
Cryptogram

Asterisks (*) denote proper names. And today's cryptic message is a fact about a notable piece of architecture:

XY YZZQ YTNEYJ YLZOPRES UNE TZVQZEA ZBNV R CNCXZS ZD YTNEYJ JNRVP YZ FZE-PYVOFY YLN *YRG *URLRH XE *XESXR.

A Word Square

This is shared by an Oakland, Calif., reader. Definitions are given for words to read the same across and down:



1. A large long-legged bird. 2. A competitor. 3. Fruit of the oak. 4. Energy. 5. Eagles.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Hinsdale, Ill., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing STARS to MOONS in 5 moves.

(Answers Appear On This Page)

What They Say

A Strong Coat of Mail

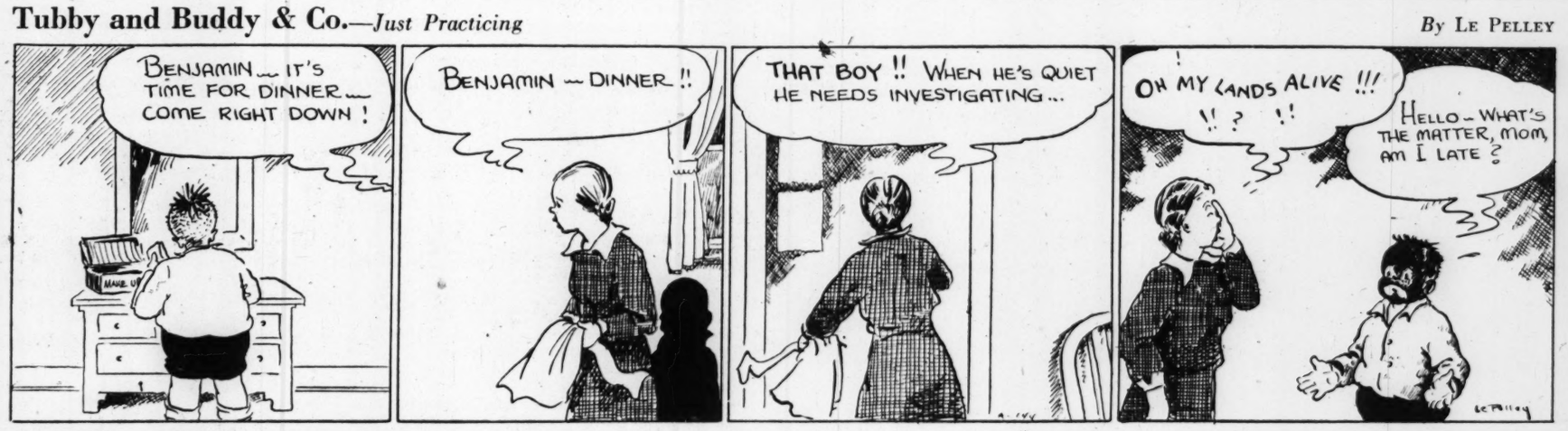
"There is no armor in the world more protective than love."—Mildred Phillips.

Women's Record

"When the Roman world tottered, it was the women who saved civilization. How did they do it? By discovering and accepting Christianity. It was a woman, you remember, who made Christianity the religion of the dying Roman Empire; a woman who brought Christianity to Britain, to France; a woman who financed St. Jerome of the Vulgate; a woman who established the first school in Britain. It was women, thousands of them, rich women who retired to their villas and brought there the holy men and listened to them, were converted, and converted in turn their men."—Emily Newall Blair.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just Practicing*

By LE PELLEY


BENJAMIN — IT'S TIME FOR DINNER — COME RIGHT DOWN!
MAKE UP
BENJAMIN — DINNER!!
THAT BOY!! WHEN HE'S QUIET HE NEEDS INVESTIGATING...
OH MY LANDS ALIVE!!!
!! ? !!
HELLO — WHAT'S THE MATTER, MOM, AM I LATE?
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"*Gone With the Wind*"

By CARMACK

Was watching the Boss rake leaves today when Betty Ann came along—
She insisted on covering me with the leaves—
But unfortunately they tickled my nose—
And made me KA-CHO-O-O! and did the leaves scatter-oh, Boy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Non-Stop Flight*

By THE HAGERS

EXACTLY ON THE DOT, EACH DAY A LONE BALD EAGLE COMES THIS WAY.
HE IS A BIRD ARISTOCRAT. I ASKED HIM ONCE TO STOP AND CHAT.
THROUGH FOG AND RAIN, THROUGH SNOW AND GALE, ALL DAY, ALL NIGHT—I CANNOT FAIL.
BUT ON," HE SAID, "I SOAR AND CLIMB. THE AIR MAIL MUST GO THROUGH ON TIME!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Foreign Policies

THE expositions of American foreign policy by Franklin Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover in the Herald Tribune radio forum Wednesday night should help Americans to chart their position in the post-Munich world. The points of view were sharply, illuminatingly contrasted.

The President said there can be no peace if "the reign of law is to be replaced by the recurrent sanctification of sheer force." He went on to describe a condition very much resembling the present state of the world—with threats of war, oppression of minorities, suppression of free speech, economic life centered on unproductive armaments—and declared there could be no peace in such a world. He denied any intention of forcing the American way of life or ideals of government on other peoples, but insisted that they must be defended in the Western Hemisphere and that for that purpose arms increases are imperative.

The former President declared there could and should be peace between the democracies and the dictatorships. He pointed out that nations with differing ideologies have always existed and have found ways of living together. He said in effect that going to war did not and will not make the world safe for democracy and that America's job is to make self-government safe at home. He examined the post-Munich world and found it potentially more peaceful. He argued that American military needs have been decreased if anything, since expansive nations like Germany and Japan are turned away from the United States and likely to be fully occupied for some time to come.

America's two foreign policies could hardly have been set off against one another more vividly and usefully. One is essentially the foreign policy of American emotions; the other, the foreign policy of American interests. One is a policy the United States would almost inevitably adopt in wartime; the other a policy which cannot long be departed from in peacetime. Both are genuinely American, both have been followed at one time or another by the two who outlined them.

America is not alone in having two foreign policies. Even the dictatorships have divisions within the ranks of the diplomats. And it has often been said that the World War might have been avoided had Britain known beforehand that she would fight. Three years ago a happier solution of the Czechoslovakian problem was possible had France and Britain known they wouldn't back Prague. These instances teach the need of thinking ahead as far as possible. And they show how hard it is to feel ahead when conditions are so changing.

For America the present choice of policies rests on estimates of whether it is a world of peace or of war that must be dealt with. Mr. Hoover's view on the present direction of totalitarian expansion is a very salutary one in a time of excitement. Yet it must be recognized that that very excitement and the practical difficulty of escaping it in a world made small by radio and airplanes is one of the vital factors in the foreign policy equation.

Certainly one must agree with Mr. Roosevelt that there is no real peace in the kind of world he described. And the truth is that the world today has a state that is neither peace nor war. But it is unwise to assume that we cannot prevent a further decline toward war. The world is showing a great resistance to war as a method while still not perfecting a peace method. Isn't the great need an effort to raise higher concepts of peace and firmly uphold them? Active peaceful thinking, refusal to indulge idle acrimony and hate, might be a most useful foreign policy for every individual.

Valedictory to Sail

A FINER match between Grand Banks racing schooners was never sailed than that now ended between the big Canadian champion Bluenose and the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester. It seems to be traditional of these rough-and-ready men who wrest their living from the sea to blow off steam about the rules and regulations under which races for the International Fishermen's Trophy are run. But whichever way the wind blows between races, it must be admitted that the 1938 series was the most keenly contested of them all.

The lively sail-handling and clever helmsmanship evidenced on both sides showed that the men of Lunenberg and Gloucester have lost nothing of the skill and daring that typified these captains courageous in the days when full-sailed Grand Banks schooners stormed over a thousand miles of ocean year after year in many a thrilling race to market.

People are now saying that this is the last contest these magnificent ships will ever wage, and that this match between Bluenose and Thebaud is really the fishermen's valedictory to sail, the last great stand against the days of Diesel engines. This thrilling international rivalry has encountered many a storm—on and off the racing course. But beneath the much-ruffled surface there is a feeling of mutual respect between the fishing men of Lunenberg and Gloucester. They are all cast in the same mold. All share in the perils of men "that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters." And what is more, they see eye-to-eye in their wholehearted admiration for a stately Grand Banks schooner.

Government by Law—or Men?

THE Constitution, it turns out, is the law in Jersey City. About a year ago Mayor Frank Hague, after arranging the deportation of several labor organizers and the arrest of thirteen others for attempting to speak in the public parks, to carry placards and to distribute leaflets, was reported to have said: "I am the law."

In granting the injunction sought by the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Civil Liberties Union, Judge William Clark has reminded the nation that no *person* is the law in the United States. Jersey City officials are henceforth enjoined from interfering with the disputed Constitutional rights of American citizens—a welcome application of the Bill of Rights.

Mayor Hague defended his practices on the grounds of his professed devotion to Americanism and his desire to protect it from Communism. Since all foes of Americanism raise this cry, it is well that Judge Clark has explained some of the things that Americanism is not. It is not the suppression of free speech and free assembly, nor is it the summary deportation of persons by the fiat of administrative officials. Not even the Federal Government is permitted to deport an alien without the granting of a hearing.

Judge Clark, who heard this ten-month-old case while he was district judge, has recommended that his ruling be carried to the higher courts. This is a tolerant attitude and one consistent with his own decision. There is extensive confusion and contradiction among State laws and lower court rulings over the limits of civil rights and the legitimate practices of labor, which might be clarified to some extent by a Supreme Court review of the Hague case.

Mayor Hague, as political overlord of Hudson County, is not an isolated phenomenon. Political bossism, with its control of courts and elected officials, has exercised dictatorial powers for years and in many places in the United States. Enunciation of civil rights in recent Federal Laws, like the Wagner Labor Act and the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction law, have had the effect, at least, of intensifying the challenge to local and regional dictatorships.

At all events it is wholesome at this time when democracy is threatened from without to exercise and strengthen it from within. There should be no city, state or region from which the Constitution is barred. Judge Clark's ruling has served as a timely reminder of this fact.

For Needed Repairs

THE Massachusetts General Court has voted a $14,250,000 bond issue to pay for restoring hurricane-damaged roads and bridges. While the Commonwealth's cities and towns must eventually absorb this cost, probably by raising taxes, the necessity of making these repairs is patent. The advantage of doing this quickly is apparent. The same may be said of damage to other State property, for which the Legislature is considering an additional $5,000,000 bond issue.

Much of this work was actually begun very soon after the hurricane, and has been progressing ever since, because the Governor and his Council, acting on the advice of the Attorney General, authorized State departments to go ahead. Prolonged debate in the Legislature over the merits of this course would have only given pause to work and probably would have furnished a political football for the current campaigns.

Since the General Court has so promptly supported them, it now becomes, more than ever, the responsibility of the State departments to see this money is expended with wisdom, omitting unnecessary projects and co-operating with the Federal Government so far as the public finances, needs and convenience can be best served.

Bach and Bite

TO "MAKE the penalty fit the crime" is the main problem raised by the letter Alfred L. Dennis, president of the Bach Society of New Jersey, has addressed to the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Dennis objects to hearing the music of Bach "swung" by radio orchestras who show more facility than discrimination when they bounce the old masters around. He suggests that radio stations with no feelings in this matter should have their licenses suspended.

Others may suggest that people with strong feelings about these things "tune in" another station. We don't pretend to know what Bach would suggest. But any fiddler who has scraped his way through the sonatas and concerti of this monarch of music discovers such humor, and polyphonic dexterity with musical figuration, as must lead him to suspect that Bach would suggest sentencing the "swingster" to a certain number of hours' perspiration a day over syncopation just as Bach wrote it.

For which, when the lesson was learned, all no doubt could join with the composer of one of those pieces that make the whole world seem out of tune to Mr. Dennis, in saying: "Thank you, Mr. Bach."

The Essay Persists

Book News of the Day

ESSAYS are supposed to be out of style. But to a surprising degree they still flourish. In the monthly and weekly magazines, and even the daily newspapers, they turn up, thinly disguised as "humor," "comment," and occasionally "criticism." If the enterprising essayist is sufficiently prolific, his "papers" may be gathered into a book. That is what has happened to John Coleman in GONE FOR THE DAY (New York: Putnam. $1.50).

Mr. Coleman, having acquired a competence, decided to retire from business and enjoy himself at home long before the average man begins to consider such a revolutionary step. Some of his ensuing adventures were first recounted in the Atlantic Monthly. Others appeared in the Sportsman. Through them appears running comment on such affairs as building a house, visiting distant relatives, drilling for oil, spending a summer at home in the midst of an active family, struggling with the traffic law, holidaying in Florida.

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One of the author's hazards, when he embarked on his course, was the effect which it might have on his domestic relations. Even when the slender volume is completed, he still seems a little uncertain. A man around the house is a problem for any well ordered establishment. More than that, he discovered, his presence is vaguely disquieting to a self-respecting neighborhood. But what he does not make clear is the effect of early retirement on himself.

For the reader, one of the satisfactions to be found in essays is a sense of companionship with the author. The reader likes to feel that he is being taken into the essayist's confidence. The richer the background of the author, the greater the reward for the reader.

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But Mr. Coleman never completely relaxes. The man behind the pages is vague and shadowy. He is content to skim along the surface. A little too determinedly he insists on machine-gun banter. Lightness, for an essayist, is an enviable quality. But it is possible for humor to plunge beneath the surface and bring up nuggets of wisdom. That, Mr. Coleman resolutely avoids.

Through the twenty essays that make up "Gone for the Day" runs the vocabulary of the business office applied to domestic concerns. That suggests, rightly or not, that the author's divorce from the world of affairs, has not been so complete as he imagines. The present volume may produce a sequel. It could be called "Back Again Tomorrow." E. F. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

Harvard and the President

A MAN in Saratoga said to me, "Don't you think that all Harvard men . . . should bitterly resent the policies of the President?"

I do not think that anybody pays Harvard a very pretty compliment when he suggests that all her sons are likely to see every vital problem from the same point of view. In voicing such a theory he seems to be talking of a mill rather than of an institution of learning. Not only has the university fostered men of many creeds, but at its best it has inculcated a respect for the sincerity and good faith of heretics.

The most eloquent speech I have ever heard about John Reed was made by Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, who did not agree even fractionally with any of Reed's political or economic tenets. And Jack had been Copey's favorite pupil in English '12. But though they did not agree, each learned much from the other. Copey respected John Reed's zest for life and his intellectual integrity. Indeed, he spoke of Reed's willingness to give up his life for the things which he believed. Jack Reed in turn found out that New England is not as bleak as it has been painted, and that the Puritan, though he may grovel before his God, can look man in the eye and say, "Here I stand and I will not be moved."—*New York World-Telegram.*

Palliative vs. Remedy

THERE is but one lasting remedy for all the ills that afflict civilization today or which have ever afflicted the world. And that one remedy lies in the character of man. Only as man is lifted up in moral stature can these things we call problems of the world be dissolved.

Would we find a way to end war? There is no way except in teaching men kindliness and tolerance and trust. The only path to peace leads through the higher reaching of the human spirit.

Would we have cleaner politics? Then we must have political leaders imbued with sterner ideals of service and with a sense of honesty that extends far beyond personal relations. . . .

And so it goes through all of life. The answer to our problems lies in the improvement of our moral character. There is no other answer. Other things may be palliatives for a time. But all that is worth while and lastingly effective springs from the soul and its eternal reaching out for better things.—*Birmingham (Ala.) News.*

No Wonder He Leans on His Shovel!

Down Cellar

CELLARS have come up in the world since automatic heat has gone down into the cellars. They now bear the more dignified appellation of basements, and in any up-to-date household they are more often than not equipped as game rooms or play rooms.

That sportive development, however, is not so new as it sounds. Cellars were game rooms long before ping-pong tables were set up beside what was once the furnace but is now more euphemistically known as the heater—before which the owner stands in chromo advertisements, dressed in his Sunday best and surrounded by a group of admiring friends. It was no such gentlemanly game as ping-pong that cellars sheltered in those earlier days. No, it was a rugged sport that tested the mettle of hardy men. It was a race with chaos.

Perhaps by the law of gravity, things that were not desirable elsewhere in the house drifted down into the cellar. At intervals, that probably seemed long to the housekeeper but all too short for the man of the family, the game began. It was known simply but descriptively as "cleaning up the cellar."

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Generally it was played on a rainy day, when postponements because of pressing business out-of-doors were no longer possible. Skilled hands at the sport made a practice of starting in one corner and working their way around the floor. The favorite point for beginning, I think, was in the corner under the cellar stairs, where the greatest assortment of discards seemed to assemble.

The game consisted of two operations. One was to reduce the amount of impedimenta. The other was to sweep up the floor as the player proceeded, so that there would be visible evidence of his progress. Sometimes what was left was almost as great in specific gravity as what had been there at the beginning. But by skillful arrangement it could be made to look less.

Cleaning up the cellar was not merely a test of brawn. To do it right required a high degree of imagination and judgment. No one but a beginner recklessly threw away everything that had collected since the last time the game was played. An experienced man looked over each item carefully trying to decide whether or not it might "come in handy." Sometimes he took so long to look them over that his time was up before the course was finished.

* * *

If his judgment in discarding was faulty, he soon became aware of the fact. For if he kept too many things the available space in the cellar dwindled disconcertingly—and the upstairs grand stand clamored for action. But if he threw away too much, there never was anything at hand when he wished to do a bit of tinkering about the house. A first-class cellar-cleaner always was able to produce what was needed in a pinch and yet never had his cellar looking cluttered. Such experts, it must be admitted, were rare. Most men leaned either to one side or the other, with the over-zealous collector probably in the majority.

There were special hazards in the game of cleaning the cellar. One of them centered about the workbench. Theoretically the workbench was for the use of the man of the house. There he kept his tools, and about it on shelves were cans of paint and paraphernalia for his self-imposed trade of handyman.

But the workbench seemed to have the quality of a magnet. To it were attracted curious articles that had nothing to do with woodworking. Cleaning up the workbench, indeed, involved a kind of post-graduate course in cleaning up the cellar, for it branched into the problem of human relations. To move from the workbench into the laundry part of the cellar objects which clearly did not belong on the workbench but which just as plainly did not aid in the process of laundering, was an extremely temporary and unsatisfactory solution.

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There were also seasonal problems to be met. There were holiday decorations which were put away one year for use the next—and generally could not be found when the occasion for which they were intended arrived. And there were technological dilemmas. One family, that I remember, almost took up pottery as a hobby as the sole possible use for an ice chest that had been moved into the cellar after they had installed an electric refrigerator. They had been told that an old ice box was just the thing to keep clay moist while it was being worked.

In modern households, cleaning up the cellar has become a simple question of sweeping the floor in a game room, something far different from the engineering operations required in the days when cellars were cellars. With the departure of that one-time rainy day occupation has gone another domestic tradition. The cellar never occupied so large a niche in reminiscence as the barn or the woodshed or the garret, but it had its points in developing a sturdy generation. EDWIN F. MELVIN

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Bright Over Europe"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A certain bookshop, in a famous old English town, has for years received rich returns on its method of window-display, returns from the heart and not the pocketbook. Its poet-owner from time to time reminds the passing public of classics of an earlier day, by the simple method of filling his small window space with copies of the poem. Even he who runs will pause to read, when an entire window is filled with copies of one poem.

If this habit is still in effect might he not, happily today, lighten the thought of those who pass by giving them "Letty's Globe," from the pen of a nineteenth century poet, Charles Tennyson Turner, which reads:

When Letty had scarce pass'd her third glad year,
And her young artless words began to flow,
One day we gave the child a colour'd sphere
Of the wide earth, that she might mark and know,
By tint and outline, all its sea and land.
She patted all the world; old empires peep'd
Between her baby fingers; her soft hand
Was welcome at all frontiers. How she leap'd,
And laughed and prattled in her world-wide bliss;
But when we turn'd her sweet unlearned eye
On our own isle, she raised a joyous cry—
"Oh! yes, I see it, Letty's home is there!"
And while she hid all England with a kiss,
Bright over Europe fell her golden hair.

Boston IRENE ARMSTRONG

The Wide Horizon

More for the Miners

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

THROUGH all this last quarter of a century there has been recurrent uneasiness about the mines and the men who worked in them. Mining is the largest industry in Great Britain, after agriculture; it is the industry upon which most other industries depend; it employs round about 750,000 people; the workers are strongly represented in Parliament. Yet the miners themselves, who have caused so much anxiety to the rest of the community, and are so much concerned about themselves, nevertheless live lives singularly detached from their fellow countrymen. They themselves constitute a community, almost a nation within a nation, with their own problems, their own traditions, their unique methods of work and habits of life, their own discontents, their own desires.

It has been so for centuries—for there were miners working for mine-owners 300 years ago. Their part in the community became important at the beginning of the last century, when the industrial revolution was requiring coal on a large scale for the factories. A hundred years ago the conditions which to a great extent still govern the lives of the miners were already coming into being. New seams of coal were discovered in undeveloped areas; shafts were sunk; and provision had to be made to house workers who would soon be assembled round the pit-head to work in the colliery. Hovels were thrown up in a hurry to accommodate them; then more hovels, as more workers were needed; and in a short time ramshackle villages came into being; which might remain for a year or two only, or might persist for generations.

* * *

Villages here, villages there, sprang up, according to the distribution of the mines, and the unsightly slag heaps grew up round them. The men brought their wives. Their children became miners and miners' wives after them; and the majority became accustomed to life in the shabby, unsavory houses built uniformly in rows, often back to back, in villages where all the men went to work at the mines, and their families regulated their lives according to the hours of the day or night when the workers came home to wash, eat and rest.

There is a wide variation in the economic conditions of the miners in different areas. In Derbyshire and Yorkshire, where the workings are newer, the mines better equipped, the coal easier to get, and the housing conditions superior to those elsewhere, the miners get fairly good wages and have comfort in their homes. In Durham and South Wales, where the mines are old and dependent mainly on the export of coal, the pay is very poor, and there is still much chronic unemployment. The towns and villages in which the workers live are squalid; and though the worst slums have been abolished the housing conditions are still notoriously bad.

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In this respect, Lanarkshire in Scotland suffers still more; and in spite of efforts to clear slums and abolish overcrowding the housing conditions in the mining areas of Scotland, which are worse than anywhere else in Great Britain, are disturbingly below any tolerable standard.

There are genuine reasons why they, more than any other great group of industrial workers, should disbelieve in the existing system. They have been brought up to understand, rightly, that the industrial prosperity of Britain as a whole depends on their efforts. Their coal feeds the factories, drives most of the ships, and provides fuel for the railways. Yet there is no great British industry where there remains so much undone that ought to be done to modernize equipment and methods of work.

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Defects in the organization of the industry have been pointed out again and again not only by individual economists, but by Commissions officially set up to inquire into the industry. The neglect of reforms which every expert knows to be desirable has caused an increasing sense of grievance among the workers, who have engaged in two prolonged and disastrous strikes in the last sixteen years, and have only been restrained from many other strikes by the prudence of their leaders. Efforts made by the Labor Government of 1929 to 1931 led to the appointment of an official Reorganization Committee, but owing to the inadequate powers given to this body its work has fallen far short of what is needed.

It may seem remarkable that British public opinion, which has clamored so loudly and effectively for a drastic policy of slum clearance and prevention of over-crowding, should have done so little in the past to rally reformers to the cause of the miners. The answer is that the mass of the British public does not know the sort of lives that the miners lead. The very fact that they live to so great an extent in communities apart, as I have indicated, has prevented the majority of Britons from knowing at first hand what their grievances are, or appreciating their hardships.